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19

REGD. NO. B 1065.

# The Bombay Chronicle

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Indian Insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian insuring public.
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VOL. XIX NO. 148— BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

# NO COMPROMISE ON FOREIGN CLOTH BOYCOTT.

## MAHATMA'S ARRIVAL

### INVITATION FROM YOUNG EUROPEANS.

### TAJ MAHAL MEETING TO DAY.

"DEPRESSED" CLASS DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON HIM.

Mahatma Gandhi will arrive this morning by the Gujerat Mail. Most probably he will get down at Dadar and then drive to Manibhuvan, his Bombay residence in Laburnum Road. His present visit is unexpected although it was known to many that he had given a promise last time to meet the Young European friends in Bombay at an early date.

BUSY PROGRAMME.

Despite the unexpectedness of the visit, Gandhiji will have a busy programme in Bombay. The B. P. C. C. authorities are trying to arrange a public meeting for him either to-day or to-morrow. It is understood that Mahatmaji and the Sardar will meet the Young European friends this evening at the Taj Mahal Hotel. During his short stay in Bombay Mahatmaji will be requested to receive a deputation of the so-called "untouchables" who have in recent conferences been passing resolutions supporting the Congress view. Sjt. P. Baloo, the famous cricketer, will lead the deputation. Another important engagement is the ladies' meeting at Madhav Baug which Mahatmaji will address to-morrow.

### Mahatmaji Leaving For Bombay

BORSAD, June 24.

Mahatma Gandhi is leaving to-night for Bombay where he will stay for two days. In consultation with the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel he will then decide whether he should return to Borsad or proceed to Bardoli.—A.P.

## Allegations Against Congress Pickets.

(From Our Correspondent).

CAWNPORE, June 24.

It is learnt that Mahatma Gandhi has sent a letter to the Secretary, Town Congress Committee, Cawnpore, with which he has sent a copy of a letter sent by Messrs. Ranjilal and Bros. to the Chief Secretary, U.P. Government, complaining that picketing resorted to by the Congress volunteers here is not peaceful. This letter was forwarded to Mahatma Gandhi by the Central Government. Gandhiji has written to the Secretary that if the allegations contained in their letters be true, picketing should be immediately stopped.

The Congress Committee which met last night has, it is learnt, refuted all the charges.

## UNANIMOUS VERDICT OF "NOT GUILTY"

### Judgment Reserved In Nipani Sedition Case.

BELGAUM, June 24.

In the Nipani Sedition Case, the jury gave unanimous verdict that none of the accused were guilty. Mr. Ferrers, Sessions Judge, reserved his judgment till to-morrow.—A. P.

—:o:—

## MAKE PICKETING MORE EFFECTIVE.

### Congress President's Frank Talk With Cloth Dealers.

### COMPLAINTS OF PROFITEERING BY MILLS

### STRONG CONGRESS CONTROL OVER MILL CLOTH PRICES URGED.

The cloth dealers of Bombay took advantage of the presence of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in Bombay and arranged a conference on Wednesday afternoon at the Congress House to discuss with the Sardar various issues involved in the question of boycott of foreign cloth. The conference was well attended. Among others following were present at the conference.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. Sjt. Rajendra Prasad, Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj, Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram and Sjt. K. F. Nariman.

A number of local Congress workers had also attended. The discussions were not open to the Press. It is, however, understood that the procedure adopted was that the representatives of various organisations present at the meeting should ask questions and the Sardar should reply. There was a frank talk on both the sides during the course of which the attitude of the Congress in regard to the boycott question was authoritatively explained by the President.

CONGRESS COMMUNIQUE.

The following communique has been issued by the General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee:—

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Congress, had an informal conference with a number of cloth dealers in Pombay on Wednesday afternoon at the Congress House. The idea underlying this hastily arranged conference was that the merchants dealing in cloth, both Indian and foreign, should have an opportunity of having a frank talk with the President of the Congress on several important issues involved in the question of boycott. A number of Associations were represented at the Conference.

At the outset Sjt. K. F. Nariman, President of the Pombay Provincial Congress Committee, explained the situation in regard to the boycott in the City and requested the representatives to get their doubts removed by asking the President whatever questions they wanted to ask.

THEIR DIFFICULTIES.

Representatives of several Associations explained their difficulties in getting on with their trade. It was pointed out by more than one Association that such of the Associations or individual merchants who were dealing in foreign cloth in defiance of the Congress orders were being ignored with the result that those who stood by the Congress and obeyed its instructions had to undergo hardships. Some sort of relief was claimed by those who implicitly obeyed the Congress during the last campaign at a heavy sacrifice.

MILL COMMODITIES.

One merchant of Girgaum gave a vivid description of how the mills were profiteering at the expense of the dealers and consumers. It was necessary, he urged, that the Congress must exercise greater and more effective control on the prices of the mill commodities. Several questions were asked as to how far the work of the newly started Foreign Cloth Re-Export Company had progressed and whether that Company would be in a position to cope with the demand.

A POINT OF PRINCIPLE.

Sardar Vallabhbhai made a general reply to all the questions asked. At the outset he made it clear in absolutely unamiguous terms that so far as the Congress was concerned it would never permit any Association to deal in foreign cloth for a single day hereafter. The Boycott of foreign cloth was a point of principle on which the Congress would never make any compromise. To-day, the Congress might not have evolved enough strength to deal effectively with those who disobeyed its orders but very soon that strength would become an accomplished fact. So far as the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was concerned it had two important programmes before it and those were the foreign cloth and liquor picketing. There was, no doubt, some force in the complaint that those who stood by the Congress during the campaign come in for the same kind of treatment in these days of truce as those who defied the Congress instructions. In this case also they must all understand that the Congress could not show any discrimination in this respect. Surely the Congress had greater claim over those who stood by it in the hour of need. Nobody should be carried away by a wrong impression that the Congress was out to harass the dealers. The Congress was doing the duty which was as much theirs as it was of the Congress.

PROFITEERING.

Replying to the complaint about profiteering by the millowners, the Sardar suggested that if the complainants would supply the Congress Office with the facts and figures, the Congress authorities would do their utmost to investigate into them and get the redress. Proceeding he said, they must all remember that they in Bombay had the responsibility on their shoulders to lead the way for the whole country in regard to the Boycott of Foreign cloth. They should rest assured that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee would place all its strength and organisation at the disposal of those who would help the Congress in making the Boycott more effective than it was at present. The Sardar thanked the dealers for their frank talk.

MAKE PICKETING MORE EFFECTIVE.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who is now in Bombay had had a very busy time on Wednesday. In the morning he granted interviews to a number of persons. Early in the afternoon, he had informal talks with the local Congress workers including the office-bearers of the B. P. C. C. and the representatives of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha. These talks were private. It is, however, understood that the discussion centred round the boycott of foreign cloth. The situation as regards boycott was examined and various ways and means were suggested to make the boycott activities more effective. It is reported that the Sardar expressed a desire that the picketing in Bombay should be made more effective than it was at present. The suggestion regarding co-ordination of picketing activities was also considered during the talks.

## AMERICA WARNS FRANCE.

### No Conditions To Acceptance Of Hoover Plan.

### ITALIAN GOVT.'S ATTITUDE

LONDON, June 24.

Rome.—Sgr. Mussolini has telegraphed to the Italian Ambassador at Washington to convey the Italian acceptance of the Hoover plan.

FRENCH REPLY.

Paris.—The Ministerial Council has decided that the reply to Mr. Hoover's proposal should not be published until Premier Laval makes a statement in the Chamber on June 26.

WARNING TO FRANCE.

New York.—According to the Paris correspondent of the "Associated Press" the United States' Government has informed France that conditions to the acceptance of Mr. Hoover's proposal will not be regarded favourably in Washington.—Reuter.

## HOOVER'S MORATORIUM

### Extended To India.

LONDON, June 24.

It is officially announced that Britain offers to extend the Hoover moratorium to Indian and Dominions debts to Britain.—Reuter.

## Bhavanagar War Council Meets.

### VOLUNTEERS TO STAND BY PEOPLE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

WADHWAN CITY, June 24.

Sjt. Champaklal Vora, being forcibly removed from Morvi, wired to Sjt. Fulchandrai who came from Bombay and summoned the War Council of the Bhavnagar Picketing Mandal. The Council resolved that the Morvi State repression meant flagrant breach of the settlement previously made.

The War Council decided to send a party of volunteers to Morvi on Tuesday to stand by the Morvi people and continue the constructive work.

Great resentment prevails in Kathiawar against Morvi repression.

## LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 33, Ismail Building Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JULY.

New York, June 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing rate | 9.54 |
| To-day's opening rate | 9.46 |
| Difference | —8 |
| To-day's closing rate | 9.64 |
| Difference | plus .10 |

Broach Expectation J./A. Rs. 190
Broach Expectation A./M. Rs. 203

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JULY.

Liverpool, June 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing rate | 5.03 |
| To-day's opening rate | 5.08 |
| Difference | plus .05 |
| To-day's closing rate | 5.12 |
| Difference | plus .09 |

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, June 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver Ready | 13 3/8 |
| Higher | 0-2-0 |
| Silver Forward | 13 5/16 |
| Higher | 0-2-0 |

Tone of market:—Bear covering.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, June 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Settlement | 44 1 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | 43 15 0 |

## "PROSECUTION LAUNCHED BY POLICE IN SELF-DEFENCE."

—:o:—

### Ex-Convicts As Witnesses.

### DEFENCE ARGUMENT IN CHIRNER CASE.

"This case has assumed peculiar complexion. It has come to be regarded as a case of the people versus the Government. The issue involved is the stability of the Government as against the liberty of the people. A jury trial is intended in order that there may be no prejudice to the liberties of the people. I would appeal to the gentlemen of the jury to regard the rights and liberties of the people far more important than the stability of the Government." in these words Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Defence Counsel, concluded his address to the jury when the Chirner Shooting Case was resumed before Mr. S. N. Sanjana, Sessions Judge, Thana, on Wednesday.

Dr. Ambedkar submitted that the rank and file of the prosecution witnesses consisted of convicts or those who bore enmity towards the accused. Among the witnesses there were as many as 14 convicts. It was for the jury to consider whether Mr. Raje, the Investigating Officer did not exploit the wretched conditions of these convicts for the purposes of evidence. Some more witnesses had to be sent to a Magistrate to record their deposition which showed that their statements were not more voluntarily.

EVIDENCE ANALYSED.

Analysing the evidence tendered by the prosecution bearing on the charge of conspiracy, Counsel held that there were hopeless inconsistencies in the depositions of the various witnesses. The prosecution allegation was that accused Antaji Powle attended a meeting at Koproli and while returning back from the meeting invited certain witnesses to join the Satyagraha. Counsel's submission was that the accused who was alleged to be a conspirator would have seized the opportunity of addressing the meeting at Koproli and propagating his doctrine. But the prosecution adduced no evidence of the accused having addressed the meeting but put forward a story which was highly improbable that while returning from the meeting he gave information to the witnesses regarding the Satyagraha. The testimony of at least one witness on this point Counsel made bold to say was extracted from him by the police. That witness had admitted police torture.

ALLEGATIONS OF TORTURE.

Public Prosecutor: What is the torture.

Dr. Ambedkar: He was detained for several days by police.

Public Prosecutor: That is no torture.

Dr. Ambedkar: But here is another witness (exhibit 112) who admits that he was slapped. Well if slapping is not torture, I would like to know what torture is.

Proceeding Counsel argued that the accused who was alleged to have been roaming from village to village to carry on propaganda regarding the Satyagraha was certainly not expected to forget his own village Chirner. But the prosecution had not cared to produce evidence on this point. The evidence coming from Chirner was the report of the Talati Gardi of a meeting held in Chirner on June 20, three months before the actual "conspiracy."

"TAINTED BY ENMITY."

Dealing with the oral evidence on this point, Counsel said it was tainted by the personal enmity which Shiva Patil, the witness bore against accused Powle. That particular witness made charges against the accused out of pure malice and venom.

Counsel proceeded next to detail some of the absurd features of the evidence of the conspiracy. According to the testimony of the witness, the accused went from place to place inviting people to come to the Satyagraha of September 25. But did they go to the leaders of the villages and acquaint them with their mission? No. The only persons they met were the witnesses who were men of no consequence and who did not command any influence with the villagers. Even these witnesses the accused met accidently, and it was absolutely futile to argue that the accused visited the village for the purpose of the conspiracy.

"SECRET CONSPIRACY."

Counsel then dealt with the prosecution contention that the conspiracy was a secret conspiracy. This was only done to paint the "conspiracy" in darker colours than the evidence, perhaps, enabled the prosecution to do. It had been admitted by the prosecution itself that there were more than 5,000 people assembled for the Chirner Satyagraha. Counsel thought that it would be humanly impossible to collect a crowd of 5,000 to 6,000 people by stealthy means and secret propaganda. The evidence that the prosecution had relied upon in order to build up the story of secrecy was a Satyagrahi patrika of September 24. It was a leaflet announcing that the campaign of Satyagraha would start from September 25 at different places including Chirner. It was not made clear as to on what particular date the Satyagraha at Chirner would take place. According to the police patil a meeting was held at Chirner on September 23 and no announcement with regard to the satyagraha of the 25th was made but the date was decided upon secretly.

The Public Prosecutor contended that it was a deliberate attempt to keep the police officers ignorant of the actual date of satyagraha the object being to divide the police force and weaken their authority in dealing with the satyagrahis. Counsel challenged the statement that there was an attempt at secrecy and also held that the prosecution inference was wrong. Assuming that the organisors attempted secrecy, was it not capable of the construction that the satyagrahis wanted to avoid a clash with the police? Further Counsel held from the correspondence between Mr. Koundinya and the mamlatdar exhibited in the court that the latter was in possession of the fact of the satyagraha of the 25th at least on September 23

"MOST EXTRA-ORDINARY."

Counsel commented that the evidence bore intrinsic marks of unreality. The method of investigations followed in the case were most extraordinary. There were about 50 witnesses who came from the different villages. 16 witnesses were examined 20 days after the event, 3 were examined 24 days after the event, 6 were examined one month after the event and some witnesses were examined nearly after two months. The maxim "delay is dangerous" was a legal maxim as well. It was embodied in Section 154 Cr. P. C. that as soon as an information is given the law required that it would be written and signed as soon as possible. The reason was that the very first statement made by a witness will contain the pristine truth without any embelishments or colour given to it. For these reasons Counsel contended that the whole prosecution evidence must be discredited

Mr. Damle, Defence Pleader, who defended accused Gupte, Vedak, Khare and Bedekar next addressed the jury. He said that the disastrous events of September 25 culminated in 12 deaths, more or less serious injuries to about 2 dozen people. The serious part of the affair lasted only for about half an hour. It must have been realised by the jury that the disastrous loss came as a surprise to the Government servants as well as to the public. The affair took place with the suddenness of an accident and naturally the different parties to the accident were keen on repudiating and justifying their own part, Counsel thought that the prosecution was launched by the police in self-defence. Counsel asked the jury to reject the version of the prosecution if other versions which were also likely to be correct were offered by the defence. It was a duty imposed on the prosecution to prove that their version alone was the correct one, but Counsel held this was not done.

The court adjourned till Thursday.

## HOW THE TRUCE IS HONOURED IN U. P.

### Parade Of Armed Police Force In Congress Meeting.

VICTIMISATION & ARRESTS OF "KISANS".

LUCKNOW, June 24.

(From Our Correspondent).

Messrs. Mahabeerprasad, Sreevastava, Jaikrishna, Tandon and Maheshprasad, staunch Congressmen and Advocates, who have placed their services at the disposal of the District Congress Committee for rendering legal aid to the 'kisans' have their hands only too full. Of late a number of cases requiring legal aid are growing so fast in number that more vakils are needed to cope with the work. Cases of zemindar victimisation and official high-handedness are also coming to notice.

VICTIMISATION.

One Raja Ram of Mohanlalganj, who gave his house for Congress Office, was arrested on the day when the office was formally opened and sent to jail. The case which is still proceeding is that Sisendi Raj, a landlord, alleges that he cut the trees on the land from which he was ejected, though not formally dispossessed. Another case which is also proceeding is one in which several prominent Congress workers of Nagram are hauled up for the alleged rescuing of one arrested 'kisan' of the same village. Complaints of zamindari victimisation are coming from the villages owned by the Raja of Salempore.

TERRORISM.

An instance of official high-handedness is furnished by the meeting held yesterday in Nigohan. Responsible Congress workers including Mr. C. B. Gupta, Srimati D. Bakshi and Messrs. Jaikrishna, Tandon and Kailash Kaul, were to go from the city for addressing this meeting which was very well advertised. A Sub-Inspector of Police in plain clothes as also one in uniform with his pistol prominently dangling from his waist and armed policemen with rifles upon their shoulders practically posted themselves round the audience. A Congress speaker on that meeting characterised the show as "observance of the Truce on the point of bayonet."

ARRESTING FOR AIDING CONGRESS.

The case of the dismissal of a village 'mukhia' for his having aided in the holding of the Congress meeting has been just reported, while this news is on the wires. Mr. Gopi Nath Srivastava and Mr. C. B. Gupta are leaving for Partabgarh to-night to make enquiries about the alleged zamindari and police excesses in the Districts of Partabgarh and Sultanpur under instructions of the Provincial Congress Committee, while Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena and Dr. Jaikarannath Misra have already left for Barabanki in the morning for the same purpose. Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai who has arrived from Simla to-day, is also leaving for Barabanki.

## MANCHESTER BLEACHERS TO WAIT UPON MAHATMA GANDHI

—:o:—

### Want Representation On R. T. Conference.

LONDON, June 23.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Bleachers' Association Limited, Manchester, to-day, Lord Colwyn suggested that Lancashire cotton trade should be represented at the forthcoming Round Table Conference in London.

Sir Alan Sykes, Chairman of the Association, blamed the boycott of foreign cloth for serious decrease in the Association's trade with India. Lord Colwyn also suggested that they should interview Mahatma Gandhi on the whole matter affecting their business with India.—Reuter.

# NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## Situations Vacant

WANTED—BRANCH MANAGERS, CASHIERS, CANVASSERS and SHORTHAND TYPISTS. Pay according to qualifications. Candidates with good commercial experience and able to offer sufficient cash security alone need apply. Interview 8 to 10, 17 to 18 HARIKISHEN COY., 419, Joshiwadi, Near Old Telegraph Office, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
A R 5297

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON. Apply C. M. O. MANGROL, Kathiawar.
3170

WANTED—A qualified NURSE and MIDWIFE B.P.N.A. preferred. Apply stating terms and qualifications to C. M. O. MANGROL, Kathiawar.
A 3168

## Profession

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Taj Mahal Hotel Room No. 203. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P

EARN THOUSANDS MONTHLY through PROFESSOR SHROFF'S forecasts of shares Broach Cotton and one sure NEW YORK COTTON FIGURE, opposite Pigeonstand, Mint Road.
P R5285

## For Sale.

FOR SALE—Immediate Private written offers invited for sale of GOODWILL of the well-known Prince of Wales Hotel, of 30 years' reputation. (Old Custom House Rd., Fort, Bombay).
N R5299

FOR SALE—Colourless odourless and extra superior water white Kerosene of Caiso brand (150 degrees) in any quantity at Rs. 3/4 per tin. Fuel oil at Rs. 38 per ton. Apply immediately to save disappointment. BENIPRASAD KIDARNATH, 331, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
T R 5250

A LAW LIBRARY FOR SALE—A complete and most up-to-date Law Library in excellent condition belonging to the late Mr. B. Bevan-Petman, M.A., Bar-at-Law, of Simla, is FOR SALE. Catalogues will be sent on application to Mrs. M. BEVAN-PETMAN, The Crags, Simla.
N R 5300

## Trade Announcement.

WANTED—FOREIGN CLOTH. Highly respectable influential firm with branches and agents in important markets in Reunion Zanzibar, Mombassa and Madagaskar desires to help re-exportation of foreign cloth on commission basis. Money advanced. High references. Write Box No. 1019, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R5302

WANTED—SAIL BOATS, CUTTER, SEAWORTHY. Quotations particulars to Box No. 1021, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R5304

## Loan

GENTLEMAN—Well employed wants loan Rs. 300/- repayable 12 monthly instalments reasonable interest personal security. Apply Box No. 1020, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R5303

## Machinery, Tools, Etc.

WANTED— An economical STEAM ENGINE and BOILER of 175 B.H.P. Apply to:—THE STANDARD TILE & CLAY WORKS, LTD., P.O. FEROKE, (South Malabar).
N 3186

## Educational

THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL, 33, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta—Offers a three years (3 yrs.) course in Dentistry leading to the Diploma of the College. Next session begins from July 1, 1931. Apply for prospectus to DR. R. AHMED, D.D.S., F.I.C.D., Principal.
M 2953

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GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per column inch. per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | Rs. 7-8-0 |
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

## ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extra-ordinary General Meeting of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited... will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, on the 8th day of July, 1931, at 4 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1 To receive the Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report on the Assets and Liabilities of the Company as at 31st December 1931, and to decide as to the amount of Profits which has been realized up to that date.

2. To decide as to the proportion of the said Profits to be applied to the formation of a Reserve Fund.

3 To declare a Bonus to Shareholders, make provision for payment of a Dividend to Shareholders for the years 1931, 1932 and 1933 and to pass a Resolution that out of the Bonus at the rate of Rs. 100 per share (free of Income Tax) to be paid to Shareholders registered in the Company's Register on the date of declaration Rs. 50 be paid in cash, and the balance of Rs. 50 be applied to meet a Fourth and Final Call on the Shares of the Company of Rs. 50 per Share, thus making the Share fully paid up.

4 To declare a Bonus to Policyholders.

5. To sanction the payment of an Interim Bonus on Policies becoming Claims by Death or Maturity during the Triennium now current.

6. To sanction an amount of Rs. 1,00,000 being carried from the Contingencies Reserve Fund to the Pension Fund for the Officers and Staff of the Company.

7. Generally to transact any other business arising out of or germane to the said Valuation by the Consulting Actuary, as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be Closed from 25th June to 8th July, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
H. E. JONES,
Manager.

Bombay, 24th June 1931.

N. B.—The Cash Bonus, if declared, will be payable on and after Thursday, the 9th July 1931.

SASSOON J. DAVID & CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ALWYN EZRA has joined the Board of Directors of our Limited Company as and from 1st June, 1931.

J. E. EZRA.
Director.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1931.
3191

## Public Notices.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Interim Dividends have been declared for the year ending 31st May, 1931, namely:

Rs. 150/- per share on 100 Original Shares of Rs. 2,500/- each.

Rs. 7/8 per share on 40,000 Shares of Rs. 125/- each.

Rs. 3/- per share on 64,000 Shares of Rs. 125 each (Rs. 50/- paid up).

The above Interim Dividends are payable on and after 20th July, 1931, to shareholders whose names are on the register at the close of business on 1st July, 1931.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 2nd July, 1931, to 9th July, 1931, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 24th June, 1931.

RE: THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO. LTD. (In Liquidation.)

NOTICE RE: SALE OF THE BO MANJEE PETIT MILLS.

THE OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR of the abovenamed Company will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd July, 1931 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) "THE BOMANJEE PETIT MILLS" situate at Mahaluxmi. The sale will be held at the Mill premises at Mahaluxmi.

The following are the particulars of the Land, Buildings & Machinery:—

LAND

Free hold land admeasuring 48,982 sq. yds. and leasehold land admeasuring about 22,943 sq. yds. The rent of the said Leasehold Land is Rs. 1,200/- per year payable half-yearly in two equal instalments on 1st January and 1st July respectively.

BUILDINGS:

(1) The Mill building proper containing all the Machinery for spinning and weaving and Boiler House etc.

(2) Bleaching and dyeing house.

(3) Mechanic Shop mixing Room, Blow Room, Card Room and commodious godowns and Store Houses.

(4) Transformer House and Electric Motor Rooms.

(5) Chawls for Mill-hands outside the Mill compound.

MACHINERY INCLUDES:

(a) 42368 Spindles or thereabouts,
(b) 1250 Looms or thereabouts
(c) 5 Water tube boilers,
(d) 135 Flat Cards,
(e) 49 drawing frames of 8 delivery each, 16 slubbing frames of 84 spindles each, 25 inter frames of 130 spindles each. and 51 Roving frames of 168 spindles each.

In addition to the abovementioned machinery there are economiser, with 288 pipes, donkey pump high speed steam engine, steam generators, with dynamos, donkey engine, boiler feed pump, horizontal steam engine, sprinklers and complete fire extinguishing appliances and various other auxiliary machinery, all by well-known makers.

The said mill is being worked by the undersigned and the machinery and plant is in immediate working condition.

The Land, Buildings, Machinery and Plant can be inspected on application to the undersigned.

The Title Deeds of the said property can be inspected at the Office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co. Solicitors, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale can be had on application to the undersigned at his office at Jehangir Building, 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or at the Office of his Attorneys Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO., at 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated the 23rd day of June, 1931.
H. H. WADIA.
Official Liquidator.
3196

## Legal Notices

COURT NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE TREASURY OFFICER & EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, QUETTA.

Messrs. PRIBHDAS & SONS, thro: Bhagwandas of Quetta ..... Plaintiff.

versus

Mr. L. JONES JACKEY, care of the Secretary, Races, Bombay, ..... Defendant.

Claim for Rs. 935/10/-.

Notice under Rule 20 Order 5 of the Civil Procedure Code.

Subject Mr. L. JONES JACKEY.

The defendant in the above suit is avoiding the service of summons upon him is hereby informed to attend this court on the 13th July, 1931, to conduct the case personally or through a counsel or otherwise the case will be tried exparte.

TREASURY OFFICER,
and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.
Dated, Quetta, the 18th 1931.
3198

## Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale, held by Messrs. Crawford & Co., Auctioneers on the 22nd day of June 1931, under instructions from Vendors Mr. Noormahomed Begmahomed, Mr. Abubaker Abdul Rehman and Bai Yemnabai, widow of Mr. Esmail Begmahomed in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree, dated 6th April, 1920 and Consent Judge's Order dated 18th July, 1930, made in High Court Suits Nos. 1001 of 1911, 1035 of 1915 and 263 of 1916 our client was declared the highest bidder and the Purchaser of the undermentioned property.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage possession, exchange, sale, gift lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Haines Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 302 (but according to the recent survey 317) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 234, New No. 1/13759, Old Survey No. 361 and New Survey No. A/3493 Cadastral Survey No. 1916, of Byculla Division and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Haines Road aforesaid, on or towards the West and South by the property now or late of the Rippahs and on or towards the North by the property now or late of Khatri Saleh Mahomed Haji Umar and Khatri Siddick Saleh Mahomed and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 4382, 4383, 4384 and Old Street Nos. 220 to 236-238-240, Haines Road, and New Street Nos. 688-700.

Dated this 24th day of June, 1931.
AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3199

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India

Petition for Letter of Administration of the property and credits of KUMAR SAHEB SURENDRASINGJI HIMATSINGJI, late of Rajpipla Hindu inhabitant, a minor, bachelor .....Deceased.

JAMASP PHIROZE DASTUR, of Bombay Parsi inhabitant, an attorney and Solicitor of this Hon'ble Court, residing at Walkeshwar Road, outside the Fort, duly constituted attorney of Captain Kumar Himatsinghji Narsingsingji, of Rajpipla Hindu inhabitant, the father of the said deceased .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have an interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness SITARAM SUNDERAO PATKAR, Esq., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 18th day of June in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty one and in the Twenty-second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court, Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Tientsan
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL.
18th day of June, 1931.
Messrs. DASTUR & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
3197

## Amusements.

**THE EXCELSIOR**
6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Great Racing Comedy
**THE SPORT OF KINGS**
featuring
LESLIE HENSON
A Laugh from start to finish.

**THE EMPIRE**
6-30 and 10 p.m.
**THE LOCKED DOOR**
featuring
ROD LA ROQUE and BARBARA STANWICK
A Woman's Fight for her Honour.

**THE EMPRESS**
6-30 and 10 p.m.
RADIO'S SUPER SPECTACLE
**DIXIANA**
featuring BEBE DANIELS, BERT WHEELER, ROBT WOOLSEY.

**OPERA HOUSE**
6-30 and 10 p.m.
The American Singer, Dancer and Musician.
**RAGINI DEVI**
with CINEMA.

COMMENCING FROM SATURDAY 27th JUNE 1931.

**Sharadha's**

GORGEOUS PICTURE OF GRAND PAGEANTRY AND POMP OF THE ANCIENT FROM LIFE-HISTORY

OF

**"SHALIVAHAN"**

Who rose from an humble soldier to a Monarch of Fame, only by Chivalry and Courage.

Starring:
Mr. NANDRAM, Mr. BOSE, Mr. SAUKTA and Misses NURJEHAN and MEHTAB to run at

**VISHNU CINEMA**

**THE CAPITOL** DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M
A DOUBLE ATTRACTION AT USUAL PRICES
ON THE SCREEN—

with
KAY JOHNSON, CHARLES BICKFORD, LEWIS STONE
The Story of how to Fight A Husband's Infatuation
ON THE STAGE—
Famous Hollywood Dancers in the Flesh and Blood!
**ELAINE & HUGO**
Who Danced the "SPIDER'S WEB" Dance in the "GREAT GARBO" and in "PARAMOUNT ON PARADE."
DON'T MISS THIS DOUBLE TREAT.
Free List Suspended.

**RIALTO TALKIES** TO-DAY AT 6-30 AND 10 P. M.
Lamington Road.
WESTERN ELECTRIC TALKIE EQUIPMENT.
JEANETTE MACDONALD & REGINALD DENNY
IN THE FOX TALKING COMEDY OF MODERN LOVE.
**OH FOR A MAN!**
He came to steal and stayed to Love. She awoke from a dream and he was the reality.
DON'T MISS THE GAYEST COMEDY OF THE SEASON, IT PUTS THE FIZZ IN SOPHISTICATION
—ALSO—
THE COMPLETE SOUND RECORD OF **THE DERBY 1931**

**PATHE CINEMA** 4, 6-30 & 10.
THE GREATEST TRAIN SMASH EVER SCREENED.
**GLENN TRYON**
IN
**THE MIDNIGHT SPECIAL**
ALL TALKING THRILLER
Also
**GEORGE SYDNEY & CHARLIE MURRAY**
IN
**ALL EXCITED**
ALL TALKING COMEDY.
AND
**MICKEY MOUSE**

**SATURDAY NEXT**
The hero of
ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT
**LEW AYRES**
AT
**PATHE CINEMA**
IN
**IRON MAN**
THE GREATEST ALL TALKING STORY EVER SCREENED
ALL STAR CAST
**LEW AYRES**
**ROBERT ARMSTRONG**
**JEAN HARLOW**
**JOHN MILJAN**
A CARL LAEMMLE SUPER PRODUCTION.

## Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF AMERICAN COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (TO-MORROW) FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 1-45 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction in Messrs. Volkart Bros. godown No. H. 126 Sewree Cotton Depot, on account of the concerned.

2 full pressed bales American cotton, (damaged by salt water).

BENNETT & CO.

**The Famous Astrologer**

Medalist and Certificate Holder rom Maharajahs, Rajahs and Notables. Casting Horoscope Rs. 2. Personal consultation of one horoscope Rs. 5. In writing Rs. 10. Annual life reading Rs. 5, 3 questions about futurity Re. 1. Extra question As. 8, (Birth-date and time or writing time required.) Write to, or call at, Pandit K. M. Srinivasacharlar, 218, Mint Street, Madras.

**INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX**
Statutory Statement Of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms
UNDERTAKEN
R. L. THOSAR,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
495—497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22997.

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REDKER AGENCY, Bombay No. 4

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# ALCOCK ASHDOWN COMPANY'S AFFAIRS.

:0:

## Under Searchlight Of Committee Of Inspection

## HEAVY LOSSES MADE

The following are extracts from the report submitted to the meeting of the Shareholders of Alcock Ashdown and Co., Bombay by the Committee of Inspection appointed in April last:

At the forty-eighth ordinary general meeting of Alcock Ashdown and Company held on the 28th April last, a Committee consisting of Messrs. B.N. Gamadia, A.D. Shroff, Chunilal B. Mehta, Bhaidas Maganlal, C. S. Minibeck and J. J. Kapadia was appointed to look into the accounts for 1930 laid before the meeting and to report on the same. We have accordingly examined the books of account, vouchers and other papers of the Company as hereinafter stated and have had the advantage of meeting Mr. Carcary, formerly manager but now Asst. Manager of the Defence Works, and Mr. Picken, Manager of the Carnac Works. We have also carried on correspondence with the Directors on some matters arising in the course of our inspection. We take this opportunity of recording our best thanks to the Directors, the Managing Agents and to Mr. Gloag for attending to our correspondence and enquiries, and to Messrs. Carcary and Picken for their courtesy in meeting us. Our special thanks are due to Mr. V. Nazareth for promptly attending to our requirements about books etc., at great personal inconvenience to himself.

DISAPPOINTING RESULTS.

The Company was registered on the 17th March 1884 with share capital of Rs. 1,75,000/- divided into 1750 shares of Rs. 100/ each. The capital was twice increased, the last increase being in February 1913 when 2875 additional Ordinary shares of Rs. 100/ each were issued at a premium of Rs. 400/- each, bringing the capital to its present figure of Rs. 8,62,500/- Notwithstanding fresh capital expenditure of about Rs. 30 lacs the results shown have been most disappointing; secondly, heavy losses have been made which have been substantially met from the accumulated funds of the Company; and, thirdly, that in consequence of these losses funds which stood at about Rs. 55 lacs at the beginning, dwindled down to Rs. 39 lacs at the end of the period.

Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co. Ltd., are the Managing Agents of the Company since 1913. From the information in our possession, it appears that upto the 14th April 1930, the paid up capital of Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co. Ltd., was Rs. 15 lacs divided into 1,500 shares of Rs. 1,000/- each, of which 1450 shares (in other words 97 per cent. of the capital) were held by Mr. A. G. Turner who, we find, is also a partner of Messrs. Turner & Co., which is a partnership firm doing business at 45, St. Mary Axe, London. It is clear that a state of close relationship exists between Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co. Ltd., and Messrs. Turner & Co., London. It appears that Messrs. Turner & Co., are acting as the Company's Agents in London for the purpose of purchasing stores and machinery required for the Company. They charge a 2½ per cent. commission on the purchase price including freight, insurance and other expenses. We are informed that there is no agreement or correspondence bearing on the arrangement with Messrs. Turner & Co., London.

Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co. Ltd., have brought about various contracts and arrangements between themselves and the Company for the supply of stores and services. They have similarly brought about contracts and arrangements between the Company and other Companies of which they are also the Managing Agents or in which they are otherwise interested. Particulars of these Companies and of the nature of contracts or arrangements with them are attached here with (vide App. B.)

We desire to make it quite clear that the facts and conclusions embodied in our report have been based on our inspection of the books of the Company for 1930 only; we have not been privileged to look into the accounts of the current year.

MANAGEMENT.

We consider it a singular weakness in the management of this Company that the managing Agents have been labouring under a misapprehension that they alone are responsible for the management in regard to many important matters, forgetting that their management under the Articles and the Agency Agreement is and must be subject to the "control and supervision of the Board." At the same time we also feel it equally unfortunate that the Directors have not on many occasions asserted their undoubted right to ask for information and discuss, control and supervise the affairs of the Company.

In our opinion the Managing Agents should make it a policy to bring before the Board all matters of importance and to obtain their directions before any action is taken on their own. The Directors should also in future exercise a more vigilant control over the management of the Company. We think that this purpose could be effectively secured by the Directors availing themselves of the powers under the Articles to appoint Committees to deal with specific matters and report to the Board thereon. We think it very necessary at this stage particularly to recommend appointment of two Committees viz.: (a) Finance Committee which will deal with cancellation and reduction of bills, outstandings, remittances and investments. This Committee may also be entrusted with supervision over purchase of stores (b) A Works Committee which will deal with problems of organization and retrenchment with a view to attain all possible internal economics by elimination of waste, closing of unremunerative units, discharging of all superfluous staff etc. etc. It is very desirable that this Committee should pay frequent visits to the Works.

We further suggest that all papers particularly copies of the monthly working statements should be sent to Directors to enable them to review the position of the Company in its comparative aspect from month to month. The Directors should also be furnished with the Minutes of the two Committees.

We find that the monthly reports by the Works Managers sent to the Directors are inadequate and misleading. We suggest that they should be given in greater detail We have not found in any one of the twelve reports during 1930 a single suggestion as to improvement of the position at the Works though we find the Carpentry Department, for instance, was particularly unemployed throughout the year.

We have failed to find any system of *departmental* costing at the Works. We think it very essential that suitable system should be evolved to reflect the actual state of affairs in *each Department* from month to month.

Our recommendation for the appointment of Committees may entail additional expenditure but such expenditure, we are convinced, is justified in the interest of the Company.

We cannot but condemn the system under which the Managing Agents enter into direct contracts with the Company for supply of materials and services without reference to the Board. Apart from the Board being deprived of all legitimate control, we feel it particularly indefensible that agreements with officers of the Company at the Works should be entered into by the Agents in their own name without any specific mention of the name of the Company and that even without the agreements being placed before the Directors for their approval at the following Board meeting as required by Law. Again the system of charging salaries of the General Staff at the head office in the proportion which the Managing Agents contend, they alone have the right to determine, is equally indefensible. Grave questions of responsibility of the staff vis-a-vis the Company are involved in the system and the system as a whole is not calculated to inspire confidence in the management. After due enquiries we are in a position to state that in the case of Companies similarly situated officers common to more than one Company have to pass vouchers for their respective proportions of salaries debited to each Company, so that such officers are entirely brought within the jurisdiction of the Directors of each Company. We do not see any reason why similar practice cannot be adopted in this Company.

We should draw the attention of the Board to Art. 90 under which the Directors are required to fix the remuneration of the Managing Agents in respect of contracts between them and the Company. It is much to be regretted that this very salutary provision has not been observed. We deem it eminently desirable that the principle underlying Art. 90. should also be made applicable to all purchases from companies in which the Managing Agents are interested.

STORES.

We find that during 1930, stores amounting roughly to Rs. 9,11,000 were consumed and that at 31st Dec. 1930 stock-in-trade consisting of miscellaneous stores was held by the Company for Rs. 7,32,000; on looking through the previous balance sheets we find that the Company has been consistently carrying stocks of stores for very large amounts disproportionate to turnover of the business. We find from the figures given to us by Mr. Picken that at the Carnac Works. Stores worth rupees one and half lacs were consumed during 1930 whilst the works carried stocks at the end of the year of Rs. 1,90,000. Mr. Carcary informed us that the Defence Works consumed stores of the value of Rs. 7½ lacs in 1930 and had at the end of the year stocks of Rs. 5 lacs. It is thus evident that unduly large stocks are carried and we have failed to find any justification for this practice. We must point out the loss of interest involved in the locking up of funds under this practice as well as the risk of deterioration in the value of such stores particularly in periods of falling prices like the one we are going through. We are however informed that the management are making efforts to reduce the stocks and we trust that they will continue this policy till the stocks are worked down to much lower figures than at present.

We find that the stores lying in stock consist both of materials available locally and of materials purchased abroad. We suggest that in regard to materials that can be purchased in India the Company should not carry larger stocks than are required for five to seven weeks consumption at any one time. As regards materials to be purchased abroad, we think it would be quite safe to replenish stocks every three or four monts as may be required by the Works.

We would urge upon the Directors the immediate necessity of exercising greater caution in making fresh purchases of stores and to endeavour to work down the stocks of stores at the end of the current year to a figure which might reasonably harmonise with our business turnover.

INSURANCE.

We find that hitherto our insurance business has been practically entirely placed with the Scottish Union Fire Insurance Co. It appears that the plant machinery and tools have not been insured as also certain other fixed assets as the Company has a fire insurance fund of Rs. 6/- lacs. As we do not find any premium placed to the credit of the insurance fund from year to year for the risks which are supposed to be covered by this fund we feel that the policy adopted is most unsound and if continued may land the Company, God forbid, into unknown losses without adequate provision having been made for the same. We are fully convinced that the amount of insurance fund is totally inadequate for the risk carried by us and we are strongly of the opinion that it would be far safer to place this risk with outside Companies in future. We suggest that on this being done the Fire Insurance fund may be amalgamated with the Reserve Fund.

At the last general meeting of the shareholders emphasised the desirability of placing the Company's insurance with Indian companies. We undeservedly support this demand which we hope will be given effect to as soon as the present policies expire. There is an additional reason why insurance should not be confined to one Company as there is every possibility of securing the most competitive rates by spreading it over more than one Company.

CANCELLATION AND REDUCTION OF BILLS.

We find from the Bills Cancellation Register that in 1930 various bills have either been reduced or cancelled or on which penalties had to be paid. We will quote a few instances. A sum of Rs. 12,000. was paid as penalty to the Bombay Port Trust in respect of Job No. B. S. M. 110/28 for late delivery of the tug "Zephyr", Bills Nos. 194E, 224A, 80C and 218H against Macbeth Bros., Allen Liversidge, P. J. Patell and Bansilal Abirchand Mill respectively were wholly cancelled. We do not find anything in the Board minutes to show that Bills were cancelled, reduced or penalties paid with the full knowledge and concurrence of the Board. Again we do not know whether any officer was held responsible for these losses to the Company. The whole procedure to our mind is most unsatisfactory and we have therefore suggested that this is a matter which must be considered in future by the Finance Committee.

ADVANCES.

We find that a sum of about Rs. 2,27,000 being our credit balanle with T. & Co., London on 31st Dec. 1930 is included in the item of Rs. 2,52,693/- shown under the head "Advances". We consider this to be definitely misleading in that it cannot under any conceivable circumstances be treated as an advance to Turner & Co., London. As a similar balance on 31st Dec. 1929 was also shown under 'advances', we now recommend that this practice be discontinued and the item be shown under "Cash and other balances" as current account with Turner & Co., London.

The urgency of this reform is emphasised bf the close relationship between Turner Morrison & Co., Ltd. and Turner & Co., London.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

Further capital expenditure should be avoided unless indispensable, in which case the Directors should be satisfied about its indispensability by clear expert evidence. In our opinion any fresh capital expenditure on machinery can only be justified by results of improved efficiency and larger turnover. Our past experience in this respect has been however most unfortunate as notwithstanding a fresh capital expenditure of over Rs. 30 Lacs during the last ten years, the actual results shown by the works are progressively on a decline.

RECRUITMENT IN ENGLAND.

We are strongly opposed to the present system of recruiting Works Officers in England through Messrs. Turner & Co., London. By this system our Managers under whom the officers have to serve are deprived of an opportunity of testing the candidates' qualifications and in those cases where the officers prove to be incompetent our Managers are placed in a difficult quandary. We specifically put this position to Mr. Carcary at our interview with him and he had to admit that the position was most unfortunate. In those cases where recruitment in England is indispensable the same should be done by advertisement and the applications received and all other relevant papers should be placed for disposal before the Directors who should be the final arbiters in the matter of appointments. Similar procedure should be followed in India.

Managing Agents should be allowed to appoint Officers or servants up to a particular limit say Rs. 200/- per month; all other Officers and servants must be appointed by the Directors.

INDIANISATION.

We find that several European Officers have been employed by the Company for work for which in our opinion Indians of suitable qualification can be found if serious efforts are made by the management to secure men of the right type. We suggest that in all such cases the management should invariably adopt the practice of advertising such jobs in India. It is only when they fail to find suitable men that they should, with the permission of the board recruit such men in England. It is difficult to believe that European Officers drawing salaries from Rs. 300/- to Rs. 1,000/- possess such unique qualifications that in the long history of this company it has not been found possible either to replace them by Indians of similar qualifications or to train Indians with a view to fit them for these positions. We are in this matter not in the least influenced by racial considerations but pressing considerations of economical management make it imperative that time has now come to Indianise our officers' ranks with a view not only to save additional expenditure involved in passages, leave salaries, recruitment charges in England, tiffin expenses medical and charges etc., etc., but also to work down the scale of salaries by employment of suitable Indians.

THE DEFENCE WORKS.

There are five departments:—1. Structural shop, 2. Blacksmith shop, 3. Foundry, 4. Machine shop, 5. Carpenter Shop.

We learnt from Mr. Carcary that he submitted to the Agents monthly reports containing information regarding the state of the works. These managers reports which are circulated to the Board are vague and uniformative. A glance through a comparative statement reflecting the state of the works from month to month is sufficient to reveal the entirely misleading character of the summaries circulated to the Board. To illustrate, when dour out of five departments were reported by the Manager to be from "fairly to exceedingly busy," the actual results shown in the said months ran from a profit of Rs. 500/- to a loss of Rs. 35,000. We suggest that a fuller and more adequate report should be submitted to the Board every month with explanations in each case where the monthly statement shows a declining profit or a loss.

Of all departments of the company, we have found the defence works to be a matter of great concern and anxiety. Last year this department showed a heavy working loss exclusive of depreciation. We are informed, the position this year is no better.

Even a cursory study of the organisation of the Defence works suggests various directions in which retrenchment should be attempted. On the average there is a monthly salary bill of Rs. 11,500. We consider the salary bill to be excessive not only because of the losses shown by the defence works as a whole but also because the scale of individual salaries is in our opinion high and admits of an immediate cut at least of 10 per cent in case of salaries between 390 and 500 and 15 per cent. for all salaries over 500. We trust the officers concerned will voluntarily accept the cut in view of the difficult times through which we are passing rather than risk loss of employment consequent upon closing down of the works. We need hardly point out that our service agreements provide for termination at three months' notice.

"RS. 4,000, TIFFIN EXPENSES."

We find that a sum of Rs. 4,613-15-2 has been debited to Profit and Loss account as tiffin expenses, the bulk of which is accounted for by the defence works. This item we were informed is being substantially reduced during the current year.

CARNAC WORKS.

Most of our observations in regard to attainments of internal economies made in reference to the defence works will be Mutatis Mutandis applicable to the Carnac Works also. We find a progressive increase in monthly salaries which is presumably due to the transfer of a part of the staff at the Dock stores to the Carnac Works. We found Mr. Picken reticent in regard to suggestions for retrenchment. We can understand the attitude of Departmental heads generally to resist attempts at retrenchment. That of course should not deter the management from carrying out such retrenchment as is necessary.

HEAD OFFICE.

We are convinced that there is considerable room for retrenchment under each head of expenses at the head office and we impress upon the Board the urgency of looking into this matter.

We do not know if it is in compliance with the terms of the Managing Agency agreement that the Managing Agents should draw half their office allowance before the end of the year as stipulated in the agreement.

The form of the Profit and Loss account as presented to the shareholders requires to be recast. Fuller details should be separately given in respect of items like stores, fuel, and electric energy, salaries, wages, advertising, printing and stationery, agents' commission, and office allowances, etc., etc. We cannot conceive of any reasons which can justify withholding of such legitimate information from the shareholders as such information cannot be regarded as in the nature of trade secrets.

DISTRIBUTION.

After a close and detailed survey of the financial position of the company as revealed by its accounts, we are convinced that the company has at its disposal an unrequired surplus funds aggregating over Rs. 12-1/2 lacs. We have reached this conclusion on a very conservative estimate leaving sufficiently large funds for working capital. We have not the slightest hesitation in commending that a distribution of this unrequired surplus can be immediately made without any risk of crippling the financial position of the company. It has to be remembered that the company obtained a premium of nearly Rs. 12 lacs on its issue of new shares. These funds, to our experience, the management have failed to utilise to the advantage of the shareholders and considering the state of business, there is no prospect of their being utilised to greater advantages now than in the past.

We suggest that under the powers vested in them the Directors should from time to time frame bye-laws for the regulation of the business of the company, its officers and servants. In our opinion these bye-laws would go a long way to regulate many matters in respect of which there are no fixed rules at present.

We have looked into the minutes of the last General Meeting held on the 28th April as entered in the Minutes Book—the minutes do not record the questions asked and the answers given nor do they include the principal points discussed. We suggest that minutes of general meetings must be kept in fuller detail so as to show the questions asked, the replies given and the principal points raised and suggestions made.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion we would like to end in the form of an appeal to the Directors and the managing agents to study and follow up our suggestions in that same spirit of sincerity and earnestness in which they have been made to promote the best interests of the company, realising that the identity of interests of the shareholders and the management is inseparable and can only be attained through co-operative team work. We would also wish the Directors and managing agents to appreciate that every economy achieved would be reflected in increased return on the capital invested in the company thus assisting to stabilise the price of the company's shares which we have no doubt could and should make an unrivalled investment, with the desire of the management to give effect to the recommendations made by us. We should have liked to avoid a personal reference. We may be excused for pointing out that our labours have been undertaken with a single eye to strengthen the position of the company and we would not consider them to have gone in vain if the management of the company in future will show improvement even by an inch where we have expected it by a yard.

Admired by all!
Swansea, South Wales, 14th January, 1927.
Messrs. West End Watch Co., Bombay.
Sirs,
I have recently returned from India and everyone has admired my West End watch, purchased from your Bombay Office a few years ago. I have promised, if possible, to obtain for my friends watches similar to mine.
Yours faithfully,
G.L---
Original letter can be seen on our files.
First and foremost, all WEST END watches possess in a high degree those essential qualities of good watches—accuracy and durability. Case design, however, receives the closest attention, and every West End movement is protected by a strong, serviceable case of latest pattern. An examination of our Free Catalogue will reveal a large variety of admirable designs at prices to suit all.
The "THEMIS BEVELLED"
STERLING SILVER ... ... Rs. 42
18-ct. GOLD ... ... ... Rs. 90
Handsome Keyless Lever Watch
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WEST END WATCH Co.
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MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S
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DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. S. Hydrocele Specialist.
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Without Operation
Cures Radically (with one injection).
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30, GROSVENOR HOUSE, CALCUTTA.

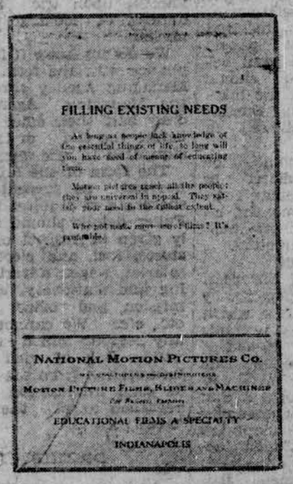
Miss Amboo in "The Gallant Heart", Agarwal Production (Poona) to run from 11th at West-End.

Miss Zullii in "Daulat-Ka-Nasha" a perfect All-Talkie production of Imperial Movietone, now showing at the Imperial.

## FRAGMENTS OF FOLK-DANCE

Syt. Mahalingam, a sketched aseries of folk-dances in the South. His description about these dan-ces along with further sketches will appear next Thursday.

Scene from "The Blind Girl" featuring Miss Kapadi and Mr. Wagle, Ramesh Production to run shortly at Vishnu.




FILLING EXISTING NEEDS.

Miss Mehtab in "The Blind Girl", Ramesh Production to run shortly at Vishnu.

Scene from "Zoolum", featuring Miss Java and Mr. Jay. Prabhat picture (Kolhapur) to run shortly at Majestic.

# "College Personalities" Trained

## Art Of The Screen

### Willingness To Be Taught

Believing that the screen needs "new blood" and youth for future talking pictures, Carl Laemmle, Jr., Universal's young production chief, has launched a plan described in the L. A. "Times" to train young players for film work and to bring the cream of American college personalities under the Universal banner.

Laemmle engaged boys who were practically novices for the principal roles of Universal's sensational screen success "All Quiet on the Western Front" and almost every one of them is today well on the way to stardom; Leev Ayres having become in one short year one of the outstanding stars of motion-pictures and one of the most popular players Universal ever presented.

Recently Laemmle, Jr., gave a long term contract to Arthur Grange, a Los Angeles boy who had never appeared before the camera before, because as he puts it "youth deserves a chance and has the ambition to make good."

SCREEN APPRENTICESHIP.

Now Laemmie is going to establish a so-called "school of screen apprenticeship" at Universal City and the pupils will be young men and women from American colleges who will win their scholarships by their personalities and ambition to learn talking film technique.

Arthur Ungar, Universal associate producer, has just returned to the studio after a two months' tour of western colleges where he interviewed the most eligible men and women of the campus. Ungar's tour of investigation and appraisal carried him from the Southwest to Puget Sound and to the Mississippi Valley colleges and universities. In each college Ungar has, with the assistance of campus publications, fraternities sprorities and school faculties addressed gatherings of students on the idea, then analysed the group and made an appraisal of the qualifications of those selected as best fitted for a rigid talking-picture test.

During the Easter vacation Universal will bring Ungar's select group of collegians to the studio for a screen test. All studio contract directors and associate producers will judge the results and in June, at the completion of the college semester, those adjudged the best in the screen tastes will be brought back to the studios, given contracts and assigned to small parts in current productions. Between pictures the new players wil be given a course of instruction which will include dramatic readings, lessons in voice placement, spacing, and every phase of acting. To give the apprentices the value of various techniques, different Universal directors will assist in their instruction.

ARE OF THE SCREEN

Mr. Laemmle plans to conduct the education of the collegians in the art of the screen in such a way that they will be constantly busy at the studio, given individual as well as group instruction and their daily curriculum will include periods in the sound recording and photographic departments as well as in the school of dramatics.

"There is no greater source of fresh ambitious and intelligent, flexible screen material than the American colleges," says Laemmle, "Talking pictures need new personalities, youth and zest.

GREAT SOURCE.

Bringing collegiate personalities into talking pictures should provide us with future stars who earn their prominence by the dominance of their own personalities and intelligent application of the principles of picture making. An eagerness to learn the art of the screen plus a youthful willingness to be taught is a decided asset to actors and actresses. Universal's plan will be practical in every evolution and will give opportunity to those who apply themselves seriously and know how to make the most of their natural qualifications."

## RAMON NOVARO.

### In "Son Of India"

Ramon Novarro has just completed a film entitled "The Son of India."

FILLING EXISTING NEEDS.

**"As long as people lack knowledge of the essential things of life, so long will you have need of means of educating them.**

**Motion pictures reach all the people; they are universal in appeal. They satisfy your need to the fullest extent."**

**"The National Motion Pictures" in America has this slogan. When will our national and civic institutions understand the significance of this slogan.**

# Around And About The Theatreland.

**National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration is yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavours all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.**

## THE PASSING WEEK.

*By Our Art And Dramatic Critic*

### *Sri Ragini Devi*

Sri Ragini Devi's Indian dance interpretations at the Opera House are, decidedly the week's event of importance for those interested in the reconstruction of the dance as a living, growing, art.

Sri Ragini Devi's dances could be distinguished two-fold. "The Bangle Vendor," and "the Rhythm of Youth" served as simple preliminaries to the more elaborate and defined themes of "The Boat of Life," "Radha's Response" and "Krishna's Ecstacy."

Two features, observable in her dances, marked out Sri Ragini Devi's venture. She was apparently, sensitive to music. She had an intellectual grasp of its significance. Secondly, she, rightly and fortunately, refrained from reproducing the limitations and monotony of "type" dancing. To morrow evening she will conclude her season.

* * * * *

### *Indian Films Abroad.*

Syt. M. Acharya writes his impressions about Indian films shown abroad. Syt. Acharya's article, published on this page, deserves serious attention. He has touched some of the very important aspects of the screen industry and art. They should be examined.

* * * * *

### *Old Fashined Irishman*

His comments have a sarcastic tinge. Is the sarcasm justified That may be examined later. But one may recall the fact that Syt. Acharya's observation about the jingo verses composed by Dr. J. H. Cousins which served as "tilles" to "Vasantsena" are nearly identical with the comments in the columns.

## FILMS OF INDIA

### Aid New York Hospital

A series of entertainments is being arranged to aid the social service work of the New York Polyclinic Hospital. The first event scheduled to raise funds for this branch of the institution's work will be the premiere showing of "Kashmir and the Taj Mahal," a series of color and motion pictures made by Captain John Noel. The performance will be given on Wednesday night in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor.

The social service work that is to benefit from the performance is one of the largest conducted in this city. Last year the number of free clinical patients of the service was 128,078, the majority coming from the crowded population in the hospital's territory west of Fifth Avenue, between Fortieth and Seventy-second Streets. Funds are needed mainly to equip the children's clinics where free treatment is given to eye, ear, nose and throat patients from the public schools.

The film event has already aroused much interest, as Captain Noel is widely known for his work as official photographer of the Mount Everest expedition. In the current pictures he has filmed the beauties of the renowned Vale of Kashmir and the life and customs of the people, and has caught the mood as well as the details of the Taj Mahal.

## MADRAS STUDIO NOTES

### Forthcoming Talkies.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

MADRAS, June 5.

Two years back Madras could not boast of a single film producing company. But the advent of the Indian Cinematograph Committee to the city coupled with enthusiasm and enterprise of Mr. A. Narayanan, a pioneer in the line in Madras who had undertaken world tour with the idea of studying the problems of production contributed to the awakened interest in film producing companies.

**FIRST ATTEMPT.**

Mr. A. Narayanan started with very modest ambitions. Mr. Narayanan started a studio at Tondiarpet, a suburb of Madras, in a small garden. He engaged the services of two Bengali cameramen and recruited some local actors, the majority of whom made their first bow before the camera. His maidan picture "Dharma Patni" was not much of a success. From small beginnings, Mr. Narayanan has gone forwardfi His latest picture is mythological. entitled "Viswamitra" which was running for weeks in the local theatres. The General Pictures Corporation of which Mr. Narayanan is the guiding spirit has produced more than a dozen pictures of which "Viswamitra," "Coral Queen," "Nara Narayana," "Goyopakyanan" and "Kovilan," are the noted ones. The company is now busy with the production of one "Sri Ramanuja" in which educated and cultured people are to take the leading roles.

**IMITATE STAGE, NOT SCREEN**

Mr. Rajah Sandow who has acted in several Bombay pictures opposite Miss Gohur came here with very great hopes. He was mainly responsible for starting a company called the Associated Films Ltd. The company has produced about eight pictures, chief among which are "Orphan Daughter," "Devil and the Damsel," "Rajeswari." He is soon leaving this company to go back to Bombay where he may rejoin Miss Gohur. Recently the Associated Film has secured the services of Mr. T. G. Lalvani, a director with some foreign experience. It is of interest to note that this Company will soon produce a political picture "Charkha Sundari." The General Pictures Corporation are making arrangements to instal the necessary apparatus for the production of talkies.

## INDIAN FILMS ABROAD

### "Vasant-Sena" Creates Mixed Feeling And Impressions

(BY M. ACHARYA).

For the first time I have seen an Indian film the "Vasanta Sena" of Mr. Bhavnani shown privately by invitation of the Hindusthan Association in Berlin. Many German and foreign interested, including some film people were present. Mr. Dave of Sharda film himself was there. Pandit Tarachand Roy introduced in German the subject picture. It was really an exotic curiosity to Europeans. Also because the piece is very ancient, especially, such classic pieces are not filmed in Europe, owing to their antiquated character. But that is no reason why we Indians should feel offended at this "want of taste."

Mr. Klotzel once reported that when Afghans see a European picture, they think Europeans must have become crazy. So it must have apeared to many who have seen the scenes and acting, especially because the original nature of the piece has been kept in fact as far as possible, in spite of some "modernisation," imitation of the west "to suit the eastern setting". At some points, the European audience and even some semi-European minded Indians giggled.

**"PROFESSIONALS" AND "AMATEURS."**

At the outset Pandit Roy pointed out that most of the actors are not professionals but amateurs of high class families, with high education. Probably this explained partly the bad and partly the good acting attempted. That professionals of the ordinary stage would act better is no more certain than educated family people know better to act. The professionals in India are apt to axaggerate sentimental and comical sides while the educated family-inhibited would as much make themselves ridiculous. In this picture too, some of the actors appeared to be fishing for effect, playing to the gallery, while professionals would have played to the pit, if there was none in the gallery.

The tastes of histrionic art are so different not only from country to country but in different parts and classes of the same country that we cannot please "all the world." The picture, made to suit the taste of Bombay, could not perhaps please all India—in spite of the business success of it. The picture made for European cities may appear dull in the country while a silly but jovial picture will appeal very much to the country people even in Europe.

**OLD-FASHIONED VERSE.**

What does not appeal to European city happy-go lucky public is surely the moral tone and contrasts exemplified in the piece, especially with such poetic sentiments as expressed in the titles of Mr. Cousins. It is also old fashioned in Europe to give titles throughout in poetry—with so many interruptions in the picture. Further, the rebellion of the peasants which appeared Bolshevik was so comically expressed, and greatly "overdrawn." The fights were shown as 'mock' battles and some scrambles were too 'naively' Americanised. The city people are too impatient and a businessman or picture-goers too would call the play "too heavy for consumption" and condemn it as worthless. They want something light which they can catch on as the pictures move rapidly. Further the plot was also complicated and too many love scenes absolutely banished the tragedy till one came to the end.

**THE "INDIAN" POINT OF VIEW.**

All this does not mean that from the Indian point of view the whole picture was totally bad, inspite of the exaggerations and suppressions. The length of the picture was too extraordinary for continentals but perhaps that would suit Indians and Englishmen. In Europe, 1½ hours or 6000 meters would be the best length, even then not too much halting at points could be stood.

I do not know whether Mr. Bhavnani had put kissing lady's hands as a sign of love. Probably it is an "innovation" into India. Whether the sentimental love of the Indian household (represented by high-class family men!) is good to put into the picture for India or Europe is a doubtful matter to judge. The roughness used in "getting a woman to love a man" is in great contrast to the chivalry of her protector, so is the asking by a woman from the rashiver for his protection. But that is typical Indian, at least was.

**"BOMBAY TASTE."**

The King and his courtiers did not behave themselves as European would expect. But they (Europeans) had no imagination that class distinctions and "consciousness" were not so developed as in Europe of even middle ages. But the types chosen for kings and courtiers (some ladies) appear not to be happy. Perhaps that is Bombay taste or it was due to 'distributing roles.' The serious actors and actresses (roles) played tremendously well. But the rough and comic ones played too roughly, even with "overstretched bows." Sometimes, it appeared they were looking at the camera, the first sin

(Continued on Page 10).

## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Legislative Assembly By-election. Bombay European Constituency. Scrutiny of nomination papers. Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 26.

The s.s. Kaisar-i-Hind with the English mails of June 11, due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, June 27.

s.s. Mantua with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Moo, Chindi Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozamoque Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Khandalla" will be closed at the General on Wednesday the 1st July. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BAND-STAND:—The Band of the 1st Bn. The Great Indian Peninsula Rly. Regiment A.F. (I) will play music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Thursday) at 6 P.M. (Weather permitting).

PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES' C. C. S., LD.:—The Fifth Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in the Bombay Port Trust Sports Club Hall, Thackersey House Ballard Estate at 6-30 P.M. to-day (Thursday).

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—1 p.m.—Gramophone Records 9-20 p.m.—Haji Mia Kamelsha's instrumental music; and Madhanlal's sitar solo.

"G" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—The first meeting of hte elected members by the General Body for the Council will be held to-day (Thursday), at 8 p.m. in the above Congress Committee's office to co-opt 4 members for the Council of this Congress Committee.

CONDOLENCE MEETING.—The Adjourned Condolence Meeting for Late A. B. Kolhatkar will be held to-day (Thursday), at 8-30 p.m. on Tilak Maidan Dadar, prominent speakers will address the meeting.

PROTEST MEETING.—The Adjourned Public Meeting of the citizens of Dadar will be held to-day (Thursday), at 9 p.m. on Tilak Maidan to protest against the opening a New Bar and Restaurant opp. Daddar Station (B.B.).

### 'INDIAN CONDITIONS' THROUGH CHARTS AND SLIDES.

Under the auspices of The Bombay Students' Brotherhood Mr. Bojendranath Bhadra of the Deshbandhu Village Re-organisation Samiti founded by the late Deshbandhu C. R. Das, who has specially come from Calcutta at the instance of Mr. Subash Bose, will exhibit hand-painted charts giving valuable information regarding, Economic Exploitation of India, Indian Rural Conditions, Indian Social Problems, and Educational and International Problems at the Brotherhood premises, French Bridge, Chowpatty. The charts will be exhibited on Thursday and Friday the 25th and 26th instant and the exhibition will be open for the public between 8-30 a.m. to 12 noon and 3 p.m. to 9 p.m. Mr. B. Bhadra will be personally present to explain the charts. Mr. Bhadra will also show 100 lantern slides on the same subjects at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge on Friday the 26th inst. at 6-15 p.m. No admission fee will be charged either for the exhibition or the Lantern Lecture.

### Award Of The Prize Of Rs. 100

For the prize of Rs. 100/- announced by the International Institute of India for competitive essays there were 30 qualified applicants of whom 12 finally submitted their essays for the competition. The prize of Rs. 100/- is divided equally between Mr. Balkrishna Martand Dabhade (Aundh, Dist. Satara) and Mr. Jayant P. Shah (St. Xavier College, Bombay) as their essays were found of equal merit. Mr. Dabhade wrote on "Art of Ajintha" while Mr. Jayant's essay was on "The Common Stalk of Brahminism and Budhism".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**AGUERINE DEPOT.**

KARACHI


## Mahatma Gandhi To Address Women's Public Meeting

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, a public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Friday) at Madhav Baug, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mahatma Gandhi will address the meeting.

All the women are requested to be in their places before 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All the Desh Sevikas are requested to be at Madhav Baug to-morrow (Friday) at 1 p.m. (S.T.) sharp.

### SARDAR TO ADDRESS MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committees a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Azad Maidan, when Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram will speak, and Sjt. K. F. Nariman will preside.

The General Secretaries write: All the Volunteer Corps are requested to be present at the Azad Maidan to-day (Thursday) at 5 p.m. sharp to keep order at the public meeting.

### B. P. C. C. MEETINGS.

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

The B.P.C.C. Election Disputes Committee will sit to-morrow (Friday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House to hear further argument and evidence with regard to the issues other than preliminary ones concerning the "F" (Parel) Ward election complaints.

A Conference of the office-bearers of all the District Congress Committees will be held at the Congress House to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) and not at 6 p.m. (S.T.) as previously announced.

### PRABHAT PHERY SANGH.

The Jt.-Secretary, Prabhat Phery Sangh, writes:—

All Prabhat Phery Mandals are requested to come to the Chowpatty Sands on Sunday, the 28th instant at 6-30 a.m. (S.T.) Speeches will be delivered by Sjt. K.F. Nariman and other leaders. After the meeting a procession will start and go to Congress House to take part in the monthly Flag Salutation Ceremony to be held by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

The Secretary, Prabhat Phery Sangh, writes:—

Some of the prominent members of the B.P.C.C. and Prabhat Phery Sangh have decided to form a Prabhat Phery which they intend to start with effect from Sunday, the 28th inst.

This is in view of Mahatmaji's desire to re-start Prabhat Phery activities in right earnest in order that the Congress creed of boycott of foreign cloth and liquor prohibition may receive an impetus.

This Phery is proposed to be a model institution and it will sing songs advocating the above activities.

Those ladies and gentlemen who are desirous of joining the Phery are requested to communicate their names to the Hon. Secretary, Prabhat Phery Sangh.

### BOLSTERING UP THE RATIO.

#### Dissipation Of Gold Resources.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In a communique issued to-day the Deputy Controller of Currency reports further sales of Reverse Bills to the tune of £1,412,205 during the week ending the 20th June. With similar sales of the previous week the Reverse Bills make a total of £1,827,000. These Bills have been met by sales of sterling securities in the Gold Standard Reserve against earmarking of gold in India, which was previously held in the Paper Currency Reserve. It means, in other words, a deflation of about Rs. 2-1/2 crores in India and loss of an equivalent amount of gold in London. We are at present in the slack season and there is not the ghost of a chance of the exchange rising anything above the lower gold point of 1/5 49/64. Gold in the Paper Currency Reserve after these above-mentioned sales of Reverse Bills will be reduced to under Rs. 18 crores, and if sales of Reverse Bills continue at this rate there will soon be no gold backing to boast of against our Paper Currency Notes. I leave it to you, sir, to make the public realise the growing tragedy of the economic plight of the country which is being daily worsened by the frantic efforts made by Government in pursuance of their obstinate policy to bolster up the 18d. ratio, which now looks like breaking down any day.—Yours etc.,

A. D. SHROFF.

Bombay, June 24.

Miss Elaine, who interprets cleverly "The Spanish and Oriental" adagio dances his week at the Capitol. An interview with her and her partner appears in this issue.

## Lure For Diamond Leads To Gallows.

:o:

### CAPITAL SENTENCE IN TRUNK MURDER CASE.

Capital punishment was passed on Haji Abubaker Taher Mahomed (39), while Narsingrao Mangsyya (25) was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Justice Barlee, who accepted the jury's verdict (8: 1) of 'guilty' recorded at the resumed hearing of the Bhusaval Trunk Murder Case in which the first accused stood charged with robbery and murder of Nemchand Chhaganlal, and the second accused with causing the disappearance of the evidence of murder at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court on Wednesday.

Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla, the Acting Advocate-General, with Mr. N. H. Jhabwalla, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Frank Oliviera, with Mr. Hussain Elias and Mr. Noori, defended the first accused, while Mr. Brown defended the second accused.

#### TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

This case is a triple tragedy. The first victim was Nemchand Chhaganlal, the deceased in this case, who was murdered on January 12, 1930, the second Haji Umar Ghadiali, brother-in-law of the first accused, and the most important witness in this case, died on June 20 in the K.E.M. Hospital, where he was examined only two days prior to his death by the Court at a special sitting of the Sessions, and the third Haji Abubaker Taher Mahomed, who has been ordered to be hanged by the trying judge and a special jury.

#### UNCLAIMED TRUNK.

The case for the Crown was that the deceased was hale and hearty on January 12, 1930. He left his residence in the morning and went along with other diamond brokers to the house of the first accused, where they were summoned by the latter in order to purchase diamonds. The deceased was asked to come again in the afternoon. While leaving he told his wife that he would take her to a circus on return. He was seen by three persons in Shakla Street at about 3 p.m. Afterwards he was not seen again. He was robbed and shot dead. His dead body was packed in a newly bought trunk. The trunk was first taken in a victoria to Bhendi Bazaar, where it was removed to a taxi and taken to Mahim, and back to Victoria Terminus. It was placed in a third class compartment of the Nagpur Express, which left the station at 11 p.m. This unclaimed trunk was taken possession of the next day by the railway authorities at the Bhusaval Station.

#### RIDDLED WITH BULLETS.

The police, who were informed of the mysterious disappearance of the deceased on January 12, 1930, received a telegraphic message from Bhusaval, wherein it was stated that a dead body of Nemchand Chhaganlal, packed in a trunk, was found unclaimed. Acting on this information, the police sent an officer along with some of the relative of the deceased to Bhusaval to identify the dead body. They returned with the dead body and the trunk. The dead body had seven bullet-wounds. The two bullets recovered from the person were sent to an expert for report. On a statement made by the cousin of the deceased, the police arrested one Machhiwala, who was later on discharged by the Lower Court, as no 'prima facie' case was made out against him.

After an interval of about eleven months, the police, acting on the information of a certain gentleman, who turned out to be the manager of one Yamunabai, summoned and recorded on December 5, 1930, the statement of Haji Umar Ghadiali, the brother-in-law of the first accused. Consequent upon this statement, the police arrested the first accused on December 18, 1930, and the second accused was brought down from Coimbatore soon after. During the search of the house of the first accused, a revolver including one live and other blank cartridges was seized.

In the course of the investigation, it was found that the first accused was in financial difficulties some time before the day of the incident. He robbed the deceased of diamonds worth Rs. 14,000, which the latter carried on his person on that fatal day. Some of the diamonds taken by the deceased on approval, were identified as similar by the original possessors. The first accused had set fire to his shop twice and had availed himself of two claims from the insurance companies. Haji Umar, who parted with his secret, disclosed that he made a statement to the police, when he thought that his life was in danger due to the threatening attitude of the first accused, his brother-in-law.

After recording evidence in this case, Mr. Oscar Brown, the Presidency Magistrate, 7th Court committed the accused to the Sessions on March 10.

#### SESSIONS IN HOSPITAL.

The trial in the Sessions Court lasted for seven working days, during which more than 50 witnesses were examined. The Court held sessions in the K.E.M. Hospital for two days to examine Haji Umar. Counsel for the Crown addressed the jury for more than three hours, while counsel for the first accused took five hours. The summing-up lasted for about two hours.

A huge crowd, chiefly comprising of Memons, who fully packed the Court-room and the gallery eagerly awaited the verdict of the jury on which depended the question of life and death of the first accused.

#### DEFENCE COUNSEL'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Frank Oliviera, counsel for the first accused, resumed his address to the jury at 11 a.m. and laid the whole evidence before them. He concluded his address a little before lunch, and handed over the charge to his colleague, Mr. Brown, who exhorted the jury to disbelieve the evidence of Haji Umar, and return a verdict of not guilty.

#### JUDGE SUMS UP.

In the course of his summing up, his Lordship observed that the man, who gave the first information to the police after many months must have a great grudge against the first accused. But the fact that there was enmity between them was not sufficient to come to conclusion that the evidence was concocted. No doubt, the story about the trunk being taken to Bhendi Bazaar, then to Mahim and back to Victoria Terminus was funny, but it was difficult to understand why a man who invented this story, if it was so, should invent such a funny one.

#### VERDICT OF "GUILTY."

The jury returned a verdict (8: 1) of 'guilty' on both the charges under Sections 392 and 302, Cr. P. C. as regards the first accused and on a charge under Section 201, Cr. P. C. as regards the second accused.

Agreeing with the majority verdict, his Lordship sentenced the first accused to three years' R.I. on the first charge and to death on the second charge, and the second accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

## THE DANCE IS ADVANCED.

### By The Screen.

#### MR. HUGO INTERVIEWED.

Mr. Hugo who, with Miss Elaine, is becoming increasingly popular with the dance infected audience at the "Capitol", interviewed by our Art and Dramatic Critic, maintained that dancing for the screen, under right conditions, could not possibly harm the dancers or the art of the dance. On the contrary, there was, he remarked every reason to believe that the screen definitely advance the art of the dance. Questioned as to his reasons for the belief, he said, that the screen offered in the first place better music, better orchestra; secondly, the screen could provide infinitely superior settings than those usually procurable on the stage.

"Is it not true that most of the films show only fragments of the dances only those portions relevant and emplovable for the maintenance of the picture?"

"That is so. But that is not true of all films", Mr. Hugo mentioned "Great Gabbs" as one of the exceptions he could remember at the moment. He mentioned, it as an example where the picture utilised practically the whole connected, dance. Mr. Hugo, is, it will be remembered, on his way to Germany where he will busy dancing for the U. F. A. Pictures. Mr. Hugo expects to be in Germany for nearly twelve months. And, it is his intention to return, if possible, to India and study Indian dancing. His dances, at the "Capitol" are indicative of the veritable facility he has developed. Both Miss Elaine and Mr. Hugo are keen about the growing rich variety particularly, of "Bicula" dancing. Miss Elaine's Spanish dancing reveals the animated force of rhythm accentuated by the clever play of cymbals. Mr. Hugo's intricate steps and his calm, unperturbed, manner in the "Eccentric Tap" was only a prelude to the personality which was revealed in "The dance Adagio" performed in company with Miss Elaine. The dance is set to Eastern music steps, and costume and it is a distinct variation from the usual apache themes. Both Mr. Hugo and Miss Elaine are thus being keenly interested in dancing and the dance movement in India. And they felt that the response they have received from Bombay has been truly "gratifying".

### DADAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The annual general body meeting of the Dadar Congress Committee was held at Kashinath Dhuru Hall on Sunday. A large number of Desh Sevikas were also present. The annual report of the Committee revealed the wonderful work which it has done during the year under review. Special reference was made of the part played by the Dadar Youth League.

WARNING TO GOVERNMENT.

For the presidentship of the Committee the names of Messrs. E. V. S. Maniam, R. Krishna Iyer, I. S. Patel, Jamunadas Dwarkadas were proposed. Mr. Maniam withdrawing his candidature proposed the name of Sjt. T. R. Narayane, the first "Dictator" of the Dadar Congress who was still in jail. Mr. R. Krishna Iyer also withdrew in favour of Mr. Narayane and warned the Government that by keeping one man in jail they cannot crush their love for him. The other candidates also withdrew and Mr. Narayane was unanimously elected President.

A good many members of the Dadar Youth League have been elected on the Committee. They include Mr. Maniam, (The General Secretary of the League), Mr. Nagwekar (Vice President), Mr. I. S. Patel, (President) and Messrs. Katni, Pansari, Javle, N. S. Chetty, and Dr. Naik.

### New Dewan Of Wao State

Mr. Ambalal P. Parikh, Advocate of Bombay has been appointed Dewan of Wao State. Mr. Parikh's services as Secretary of the Bombay Sugar Merchants' Association for over 7 years are well-known in the commercial circles of Bombay. Mr. Parikh leaves next week for his new post and a public meeting is being organised in his honour under the presidency of Rev. Principal J. Mackenzie, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay.

## "G. T." HOSPITAL TO CLOSE DOWN 80 BEDS

:o:

### Sequel To "Acute Financial Stringency"

### DR. MOOS' APPEAL FOR HELP.

Dr. F. N. Moos, Superintendent, G. T. Hospital, Bombay has issued the following personal appal to Heads of various firms in the Fort area:—

"Dear Sir—Owing to acute financial stringency, Government have been reluctantly compelled to close down 80 beds in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital with a large cut in the hospital grants. The very poor are treated in this hospital free of charge at Government expense. Many deserving cases will have to be sent away when we close the Prince of Wales' Wards.

This institution serves the whole of the Fort area and the Southern part of the Island of Bombay. We have a fair number of cases from various firms attending here.

I appeal to your generosity to make any donation you consider proper to help us avoid further reduction in the available accommodation."

## BOMBAY DINNER CLUB

### Indo-British Understanding

#### "CONTENTMENT TO INDIA AND HONOUR TO GREAT BRITAIN".

The following statement has been issued by the members of the Bombay Dinner Club:—

"Members of the Bombay Dinner Club believe that the time has come when they must announce their aims and policy to a wider public.

It is unnecessary to emphasise the desire of many Europeans in Bombay to reconcile British policy with the political needs of India. Soon after Lord Irwin's departure from this country, a number of Europeans met to consider how they might bring this desire to fruition. Various schemes were propounded. Eventually, however, the Europeans who had met together decided that 'as a group' they should keep an open mind and first of all, establish a personal contact with the leaders of political India—with Princes and other representatives of the Indian States, with British Indian delegates of the Round Table Conference and with leaders of the various minorities. Thus the idea of the dinner-club took root.

There is in Bombay to-day a dinner-club, whose members meet frequently, ask Indian leaders to be their guests and then invite them to initiate a discussion upon some subject on which members are seeking enlightenment. The utmost frankness is encouraged both from the guests and from the members. To ensure this, care is taken to prevent the publication in the Press of any of the discussions. A member, when he participates in the discussion, is expressing his own views, which may be, and often are, at variance with the views of the majority of the members.

ENCOURAGING RESPONSE.

Great encouragement has come from leaders in all the Indian parties. Already, a very prominent member of the Chamber of Princes, several delegates of the Round Table Conference and leaders of the Congress party have attended the club's dinners. They have found an audience which, though not committed to any policy of its own, anxiously awaits a settlement that shall bring contentment to India and honour to Great Britain.

Believing that a student of politics should study the creeds and activities of other parties even more closely than he studies the creed and activities of his own the members of the dinner-club are confident that good must inevitably result from these deliberations. The members are bound by no written creed or manifesto; and they are anxious to strengthen, not to weaken, the European Association which can play a vital part in the critical months that lie ahead. They believe, however, that as a result of their deliberations with Indian leaders and their friends, that Dinner Club may be so developed and transformed that a Union, composed of Europeans and Indians who will not allow conflicting loyalties to destroy the opportunities of intellectual co-operation, becomes a permanent institution in the city of Bombay.

There is a nominal entrance fee of five rupees. Members pay for their own dinners and drinks. Europeans who seek membership are invited to communicate with the Hon. Secretary, Post Box No. 31, Bombay.

### NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION OF INDIA

To suit the convenience of Mr C. Y. Chintamani, the President elect, the 13th Session of the National Liberal Federation has been postponed to Friday, (31st July) Saturday, (1st August) and Sunday (2nd August) next. Saturday (1st August) will be exclusively devoted to the meetings of the Subjects Committee.

## Big Rally Of Prabhat Pheries Next Sunday

### APPEAL BY AKHIL PRABHAT PHERY BOARD

The Joint Hon. Secretaries of the Prabhat Phery Sangh, writes:

All Prabhat Pheries who have not so far joined the Prabhat Phery Sangh, Congress House Bombay, are requested to please register the names of their representatives and Mandals, with full addresses to ensure prompt communication.

As the Sangh has now appointed a Sub-Committee to collect songs for a booklet to be published by the Jt. Hon. Secretaries, all those persons who have composed original songs and which they are willing to publish, are hereby requested to send such songs to the Secretaries for selection and insertion in the booklet.

BIG RALLY.

On Sunday the 28th instant, there will be a public demonstration to be arranged by the Sangh and we, therefore, request all Prabhat Pheries Mandals in Bombay to revive their Pheries immediately, so as to enable the organisers to make the demonstration a success.

As the Sub-Committee of the Sangh to examine the accounts of last year, are about to close their sittings, we hereby request all Prabhat Phery Mandals in Bombay or individuals who have rendered any help to the Akhil Bharat Prabhat Phery Sangh, either in cash or kind, to write or see the Secretaries, with full particulars of help rendered to the Sangh.

BOYCOTT AND SWADESHI PROPAGANDA.

We are also thinking of placing the Prabhat Phery organisations in Bombay, an exhaustive programme to strengthen the Congress plan of boycott of foreign cloth and liquor. The organisers are not only collecting songs preaching Swadeshi and liquor prohibition but they are also thinking of organising Khadi hawking simultaneously in all the Wards of the City. A scheme is being prepared and in the meanwhile, those ladies and gentlemen interested and ready to take up the work of Khaddar hawking are requested to give their names and full addresses to the Secretaries, Prabhat Phery Sangh, Congress House, Bombay.

### "Jam-e-Jamshed's" Centenary.

Under the auspices of the Parsee Federal Council, a public meeting of the Parsee friends and admirers of the leading Parsee Paper the "Jam-e-Jamshed" will be held at Sir Jamshedji Jijeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institute, Hornby Road, Fort, on Saturday next (27th inst.) at 5-45 p.m., to consider and decide what steps should be taken to commemorate the centenary of the said paper which falls in March 1932. Parsee friends and admirers are cordially invited to attend.


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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1931.


## COMMUNALISTS EXPOSED.

A comparative study of the statements issued by Doctor Ansari and Maulana Shafi Daudi as also a few other things relating to the Muslim negotiations, will yield instructive results. It reveals how—thanks mainly to the notorious "Simla influences" so indignantly repudiated in the "Evening News" and all but apologised for, on second thoughts, in the "Times of India"—the communalists not only did not want any compromise, but it also shows how they deliberately worked to wreck the negotiations. They met at Lahore to consider the various formulae discussed at Bhopal, ignored the Nationalists' offer, and ate back their own proposals that Mian Mahomed Shafi had made on their behalf. In this connection a slight but characteristic discrepancy deserves a passing mention. The resolution of their Committee would have the public believe that they closed the conversation merely because there were no counter-proposals before them. The statement issued by Maulana Shafi Daudi clearly admits cognisance of two formulae "although not formally possessed of these." And, it is the history of these two formulae that exposes the hypocrisy of the Muslim communalists.

These two formulae were devised at Bhopal during informal talks on June 5 and 6, when owing to the utterly unavoidable absence of two important communalist leaders on grounds, mainly of climate, the formal conference could not be resumed. The second, as Dr. Ansari points out, "could not, consistently with our principles be considered by us, still I promised to place it before my committee." Here we must digress a little. While Maulana Shafi Daudi and his colleagues were "not formally possessed" of it, the Simla correspondent of the friendly "Statesman" was somehow in full professional possession of the proposal on June 20, and said significantly enough, that "though it has opponents in both the Moslem camps, the party which rejects it will have the lesser sympathy from the impartial." We do not know what this journalist thinks to-day. But, to resume the story, Mr. Shaukat Ali, the President of the last Delhi Conference, himself took as is grudgingly admitted by Maulana Shafi Daudi, the proposals—they were, it must be emphasised again not devised by Nationalist Muslims—to the communalists. Two things in this connection are deserving of very particular notice: Mr. Shaukat Ali's optimism on June 21 when he referred to "untapped sources' and his full confidence in Doctor Ansari. Mr. Shaukat Ali's hopes, built on the possibilities of two non-party proposals, were dashed to the ground the following day. Pushed to the inescapable inevitability of a choice between compromise and calculated destruction, the Working Committee of the so-called All-Parties' Muslim Conference preferred the latter in spite, as Doctor Ansari says, "of the influence of some of its most important members." and in spite of the fact that the suggested compromise was repugnant in spirit, to Nationalist Mussalmans. It is difficult to conceive of a more cynical crime against one's own professions.

With his usual too obvious cleverness, Maulana Shafi Daudi refers to Nationalist Muslims as "Muslim Congressmen." The double innuendo implied therein, however worthy it may be of Maulana Daudi, is nonetheless contemptible. Nationalist Mussalmans have compromised for the sake of unity among Muslims on almost all the points urged by the communalists. They are opposed to Separate Electorates not because of the Congress. Many prominent Congressmen, as a matter of fact, are prepared to accede to the Separatist demand. Nationalist Muslims strenuously contest it, in the interest of their own community. In Provinces where Muslims are in a minority, their representatives returned through Separate Electorates will make little impression on the majority. Joint Electorates, on the other hand, will, as Sjt. Chimanlal Setalvad shows in his statement, tell in favour of the minority. But, while Separate Electorates are worse than useless in the minority Provinces, they are positively fatal to Muslims themselves in the Provinces of Bengal and the Punjab. We pointed out their dangers some time ago. And we repeat that the minority in both these provinces being numerically very near the majority, the latter can be rendered helpless by a hostile and determined opposition. For, it cannot be too highly emphasised that Separate Electorates will ensure the triumph of communalism not only among Mussalmans, but also among Hindus and Sikhs. No Nationalist Mussalman worth the name could be a party to subjecting his community to certain ruin, which is exactly what Separate Electorates, set in the psychological background of indefiniteness, would do. And, this is exactly what Muslim communalist leaders are doing, a few unconsciously and others deliberately. Simla was a tragedy; but that is not to say that its triumph is anything but momentary. Nothing is definitely lost yet. The position can still be retrieved provided Nationalist Muslims bestir themselves. And provided also that liberal-minded Hindus—Congressmen as well as non-Congressmen—definitely decide to stand by them openly. Sjt. Chimanlal Setalvad has made an eloquent appeal for generous and magnificent gesture on the part of the majority community. "It is," as he says, "upto the majority community to do everything in its power to restore confidence." Given that gesture, the rest is easy. Even the "Simla influences," however sinister, will be blown away into thin air.

## THE CITY CIVIL COURT.

The Government of Bombay have at last realised that there is a crying grievance in this city regarding the exorbitant cost of litigation, particularly in connection with suits of small value. The Indian Merchants' Chamber, representing the most influential section of our commercial community, has been agitating for a City Court for nearly eighteen years, only to find that on plausible excuses vested interests have succeeded in conveniently shelving this question from year to year. It does not require much logic or argument to convince the man in the street, who has to pay the bill of costs of litigation in the High Court, with its cumbersome procedure and the out-of-date, dual system, under which a firm of solicitors and two counsel are necessary, that the system was ruinously costly to the litigant. This hardship is most severely felt in suits of small value when each of the parties has to incur total costs, which are much larger than the stake involved, with the result that even the successful litigant has at times to pay not only the whole of his winnings but a substantial amount in addition, in order to settle his lawyer's bill. There is thus a denial of justice with the result that a number of people prefer to settle at a great sacrifice outside the Courts. The City Civil Court seeks to remedy this great hardship, not only by removing the dual system from suits under its jurisdiction, which system happens to be the root cause of all ills, but also through the simplification of the procedure, which attempts to save time. It is also a crying scandal that suits in the High Court do not reach a hearing for a number of years, and during the interval the death of an important witness, or similar other circumstance, results in miscarriage of justice—not to speak of the worry and mental strain involved in having to wait in suspense for a number of years for a suit to reach a hearing in which one has much at stake.

We, therefore, not only welcome the establishment of this Court at an early date, but would urge that the jurisdiction of Rs. 5,000 may be raised at least to Rs. 10,000. We would also urge that the dual system be abolished from the High Court at an early date, because there is no sense in keeping up the show of superior learning of the Original Side. Advocates from the Small Causes Court and the Attorneys who have been transferred during the past few years to the Original Side have already built up large practice. The Attorney system leads to the undesirable result of creating monopoly of work in a few hands, not necessarily the best or superior in talent, compared with the large number who do not get their opportunity. This monopoly tends to the successful exaction of large fees which would be impossible under an open door policy, with the abolition of the dual system when every member of the Bar would get an equal opportunity, and the services of a much larger number of experienced advocates would be available to the public, and that too, at a much lower and reasonable cost. The only three centres in the world where the Attorney-Counsel system prevails are London, Bombay and Calcutta, whereas the rest of the world, including important centres, in India as well as all the British Dominions, seem to be doing excellently without that system. In London also, though it is a metropolis of a wealthy empire, the opulent citizens are clamouring against the heavy cost of litigation. The Chamber of Commerce of London has already presented its protest and report to the authorities, after an exhaustive inquiry by a special committee appointed by it. We do not, therefore, see any excuse for maintaining any longer this dual system in a poverty-stricken country like ours, particularly in these days of great distress and depression. The so-called "simplification of procedure" in the High Court itself cannot reduce cost or save delay as long as the dual system prevails and we trust this system will be abolished soon as a result of pressure from non-official members of the Central Legislature, who ought to move in the matter if the Government themselves hesitate to take that long-delayed action. We also trust the City Court Bill, with a jurisdiction amended to Rs. 10,000, would receive support in the Legislative Council as a measure unanimously approved of by the citizens of Bombay, particularly the mercantile community. The City Court would pay its way through the Court duty on a carefully graded scale, apart from the advantage of the reduction of expenditure in the High Court itself, caused through the transfer of more than forty per cent of suits from it to the City Court. Our standard of values in securing justice is at present modelled on that of Britain. It is beyond the reach of the average Indian litigant. The salaries of High Court Judges in India, the Solicitors' charges and Counsel's fees are on a scale commensurate with the British standard of values. The litigant obliged to pay Rs. 5 to his attorney because he has had a couple of minutes' conversation with the latter generally emerges out of the Court a poorer man. It is possible, without loss of efficiency, to effect a radical reform in this standard of values and assimilate them to Indian conditions. When the Karachi Congress declared that the highest salary paid to any servant of the State should not exceed Rs. 500, it expressed the emphatic disapproval of the Indian people against the present standard of values in meeting the cost of administration.

## WANTED DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION

In an interview with the "Times of India" the Maharaja of Bikaner has administered an unusually severe rejoinder to the Maharaja of Patiala's note on Federation. He condemns the latter's "unfair, ungracious and ungrateful" attacks on his colleagues and exposes the glaring inconsistency between his very recent panegyrics on Federation and his latest fulminations against it. Then follow many paragraphs which deal with the Maharaja of Patiala's motives for his change of front and his old and new attitude towards smaller States; but these are matters absolutely irrelevant to the main issue. Patiala's new scheme is described as being neither new nor a scheme and as being merely "a curious, confusing conglomeration of completely contradictory criticism—illogical and destructive in nature—and a collection of incorrect, forced arguments and forced pleadings based on fallacies." At this stage, however, we should not go into detail either over the note or any criticism thereon, because the original Federal Scheme itself, which has given rise to the criticisms and counter-criticisms, is extremely indefinite. We certainly condemn the Patiala Ruler's sudden defection because it is designed to upset the very basis of a scheme even before that scheme is completed and submitted to a crucial test and because it seems to be designed almost exclusively in the interests of the Princes as against those of the States people and British India. On the other hand, we get the impression from the utterances of the Maharajas of Bikaner, the Nawab of Phopal and some of the other supporters of the Federal scheme, that to some extent at least they will concede the just rights of the States people and the sovereign rights of the Indian Federation. Yet the proper time for deciding the comparative merits and demerits of the R. T. C. plan and any alternative plans is when the former and its rivals will have been completed in all their important details. Some of the present warm supporters of Federation may then change their views just as the Maharaja of Patiala has already done. The Bikaner Ruler himself says: "Whatever previous unfortunate statements made in British India might have justifiably caused alarm to the States, I decline to believe that anyone in British India and elsewhere would fail to recognise our claims, when justly and clearly put forward or that they would force the States to have ultimately to refuse to enter Federation." Here the Maharaja already envisages the prospect of certain Princes refusing to enter Federation if what they call their just rights are not all conceded. While the Princes talk so incessantly of their treaty rights and their dynastic rights, they have precious little to say of the constitutional rights of the States people in the States Councils and also the Federal Council. The final R. T. C. scheme shall duly safeguard the rigths of the States people and the sovereign rights of the Indian Federation. Then will be clear who are true friends of democratic Federation and who merely seek under cover of Federation to bargain for perpetual autocracy by bargaining away the rights of their subjects.

## Trifles

From yesterday I declared a moratorium. I like to follow the example of the Great Ones of this earth. I resolved that in order to tide over the economic depression I would not, for a year, pay my debts. I expect that those who owe me anything will follow the Hoover plan.

* * * * *

As a "Creditor Power," however, I am a negligible quantity. People owe me nothing—except a large amount of "good-will," a commodity which, by the way, is in great demand at present. I should like you to consult Mr. M. I. David on this point.

* * * * *

My regret and resentment were great, therefore, when the Secretary of the Society for the Preservation of the Gentle Art of Presenting Addresses to Rising and Setting Suns, interviewed me on an unpleasant subject. I am a member of this body and my subscription is in arrears.

* * * * *

"Well, what about it?" he asked, "What about what?" I parried. "You know you must pay something at least," he urged. I reminded him this was a question of inter-allied debts. Were not the Committee of Management and myself great friends? So in view of the moratorium.....

* * * * *

That hard-hearted man would not be convinced. "You are not a Nation, nor a Government," he said. "Only Nations or Governments, even if their people do not want to, can war against each other, pile up debts and then declare a moratorium."

And now my anxiety is how I can become a Nation.

* * * * *

It is comforting to know that Britain's great minds are perpetually busy discovering what is "legitimately possible" for their country.

* * * * *

Lord Reading, for example, addressing the British Export Society, London, on Monday, said: "Britain should pursue the policy of peace, conciliation and goodwill as far as legitimately possible."

* * * * *

If, for example, there is squabble over oil and a pipe line between Britain and France conciliation and good-will must be exercised "as far as legitimately possible," that is, not so far as to allow France equal opportunity to secure petroleum.

* * * * *

I shall say nothing about "peace," because it has been discovered that petroleum and peace do not go together.

* * * * *

And I shall say nothing about the British desire to shower "peace, conciliation and good-will" upon India, because you do not need to be reminded of it. It has been Britain's steady endeavour to saturate India with "peace," to irrigate it with "conciliation" and administer to it large doses of "goodwill."

* * * * *

Lord Meston and Sir John Simon in their American tour patiently strove to convince the Americans about the colossal work of Britain in India, but somehow they could "not put it over."

* * * * *

Some people ascribe this American unwillingness to be convinced to pure jealousy. Americans do not know how to build up a great Empire and live wholly and solely for the benefit of others.

* * * * *

Britain alone does this. My authority is the "Morning Post." It says: "We in Britain have made our sacrifices in the matter of war debts long ago. We have taken upon ourselves others' burdens which it is difficult for us to bear but we have become more or less inured to resulting hardships."

* * * * *

There you have it. When India wants to bear her own burdens, Britain "inured to the resulting hardships" of bearing other people's burdens" cannot tolerate the idea of the Indian burden being lifted off her shoulders.

# BANKING COMMISSION'S REPORT.

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## ANALYSIS OF A FORECAST

(By SOHRAB R. DAVAR.)

II*

With reference to Exchange Banks, we are not yet informed as to what restrictions on their activities are recommended by the Central Banking Commission. All we are for the present told is, that the "minority in their minute of dissent severely criticise them and insist on a special State Exchange Bank as a remedy for the existing conditions, whereas the majority prefer to see the Imperial Bank enter the field of foreign exchange." We are also informed that the Committee unanimously recommend "that in order to facilitate an orderly regulation of banking, all banking institutions operating in India be required to take out a license from the proposed Reserve Bank or a Special Licensing Board." We shall now proceed to consider this proposition in some detail. First of all, the recommendation that we should have a purely State Exchange Bank is one which is likely to do tremendous harm if carried out, to the development of our own Joint Stock Banks. An Exchange Bank run by the State cannot possibly do exchange business without indulging in commercial banking. To create a State Exchange Bank with commercial banking rights is to destroy for ever the chances of legitimate development of our joint stock banking. It seems a pity that even the minority of members of a Commission which was specially formed to draft a scheme for the expansion of Indian Banking in India, should recommend a course which is likely to dwarf the growth of our Indian joint stock banks, which are at present struggling against heavy odds as against outside banks who happen to have covered the whole field.

**RESTRICTIONS INDIA MUST DEMAND.**

The main recommendation for which the leaders of public opinion in India fought, viz: that the exchange banks should be effectively restricted in their license or by Legislature in their rights of taking deposits, etc., with a view to make it possible for Indian commercial joint stock banks to develop to their natural heights, seems to have been lost sight of. We hope that is not so and that there are some concretes practical suggestions in that direction in the Report. If we were to glance over the position of different countries of the world, particularly countries backward in banking, we find that they usually impose upon the establishment of foreign and outside banks certain conditions such as:—(1) That they should conform to the same principles to which the indigenous banks are subject; (2) that they should take out a license; (3) that they should pay a capital tax; (4) that they should pay special taxes on profits of business or turnover; (5) that they should be restricted in connection with taking deposits locally, etc.

**JAPAN'S WAY**

Such measures are to be found in the laws of Italy, France, Spain, Portugal, Japan, etc. In Japan, the Finance Minister is given considerable powers under which he can either refuse a license or impose such items in it as would make it impossible for a foreign or outside bank to successfully compete and cut down Japanese banks and under which powers, restrictions are also actually imposed on deposits. We do not know whether the Commission has recommended anything in that direction. The Reserve Bank seems to be hardly the correct tribunal to sit on judgment on this, unless its directorate is sufficiently representative to be patriotic. On the same principle the composition of the licensing board would largely influence its work in this direction. The Finance Minister under Dominion India may, perhaps answer that requirement. In Denmark, no outside or foreign bank is allowed to be established, unless the management is in the

(Continued on page 11).

*The previous article appeared on the 22nd instant.

# CASE FOR UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S HOSTEL.

—:0:—

## PLEA FOR BETTER RESIDENTIAL AMENITIES.

(By: "ACADEMICUS.")

There is, probably, nothing surprising about the gentlemen of the Bombay University displaying their usual lack of imagination and behaving in a manner that reflects the highest credit on their almost legendary tradition of pedagogical bureaucracy (or should one say bureaucratic pedagogy?) in declining to entertain the suggestion of women's hostel for this city.

**GRADGRINDIANA.**

An outsider, who judged this industrial-commercial city by the ordinary cultural standards furnished even by cities of lesser importance might well imagine that the local University boasted at least a modest home for its pupils of the gentle sex, especially when all the local colleges provided no residential facilities to women. He would have his illusions easily shattered; he need only pay a visit to the spectacular Rajabai Tower in its forbidding, gothic, stony massiveness and the whole I-am-the-lord-of-creation character to be afflicted with a fit of melancholia. A casual glance at the departmentally drawn curricula, those imposing and outward symbols of our entire academic system, will further aggravate the 'malaise.' A race of Gradgrinds must have worked incessantly at this wonderful system of mercenary learning—that would be his conclusion.

**CULTURE.**

I said 'culture' above; the unconscious employment of that term is really to be deplored. Culture in anything like its real sense, has no existence here: the sickly plant transplanted in the midst of mill-chimneys and sweated labour does not flourish; and whatever fruit it bears tastes sour We have no academic tradition: the gothic is not in our blood. Not that a commercial city need be pre-occupied with the demands of classic tradition. Hellenism cannot much help British industrialism. Nor, for that matter can the metaphysical acrobatics of the subtle Shanker or the exquisite poetry of the sunny Sanskrit dramas much help our blooming M.A.'s (of both the sexes, need I add?). But then, there is such a thing as tradition which counts for something. We are literally 'declase'—a sorry race without race memories.

**HOSTELS.**

It is curious, indeed, that not a single college in Bombay should possess dormitories for women The Jesuits are perhaps, too doctrinaire for such chivalry: but what about the Protestant missionaries who would certainly repudiate the least suggestion of discrimination between sexes? Even Poona excels our city in this respect and treats women more kindly. Bombay boasts only women 'mill-hands': and only an insane person could expect the employers of women for labour production to be capable of kindness towards women pupils of the University. There are a few establishments, I believe, where a few dozens of our girls are lodged. They are presumably called 'hostels'—a half-way house institution between a city caravanserai and a sordid kind of boarding-house. The 'hostels' lodge, as a rule, the unfortunates whose papas are neither wealthy nor yet quite poor; for whom college education is not merely a fashionable accomplishment, but an all-important asset in life; and who form the only class of pupils of the University that are capable of making the best of whatever defective education they receive mainly through the qualities of class-characteristics.

**AN APPEAL.**

The 'hostels,' naturally enough, cannot absorb the entire population of the pupils even though enough donors were forthcoming to found 'charitable' trusts for the purpose. Not a few of them live in chawls and equally unhospitable tenement-'bungalows' in a highly uncongenial atmosphere: perhaps, they are too poor and struggling to live in the comparatively pleasanter 'hostels.' It is certainly the duty of the Bombay University to offer not only residential quarters to these pupils, but to see that they live in reasonably pleasant surroundings that would make for intellectual well-being as well as physical.

## NOTES OF THE DAY

**Boycott Is Invincible.**

Addressing privately the Conservative India Committee on the Indian situation, Lord Irwin is reported to have remarked that it was impossible to deal with the Indian boycott of foreign cloth through the ordinary law. Evidently what he meant was that the right or just use of law could not affect the boycott. But we doubt if he referred to the common abuse of law before the Truce to fight against the boycott, as for instance, by misusing Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code or the provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Act or by issuing ordinance against picketing. He has, perhaps, now better realised that even the abuse of law cannot lessen the rigour of the boycott. There are still some Magistrates who have yet to realise that.

**Imperial Preference Again**

Lord Irwin's own suggestion regarding the best way out of the difficulty is extremely interesting. "The only way out of the difficulty", he is reported to have said, "is for the Government of India to levy a duty on coarser cloths from Japan and give Britain preference in fine cloths." This means that at one stroke discrimination should be resorted to against Japan, the poor consumer of coarse cloth is to be penalised and the user of fine foreign fabrics is to be tempted, and all this to accommodate Britain, who finds it impossible to break the boycott by lawful means. Britain strongly resents any discrimination against herself but does not seem to mind discrimination against Japan. Lord Irwin's suggestion cannot be acceptable to India, who will consider any scheme of Imperial Preference only on the basis of complete Self-Government for India.

**Making Amends?**

"Unintentionally a misleading impression as to the actual position had been given in recent press reports which recorded in a single message various incidents which occurred over a considerable period." It was good of Mr. Benn to apologise thus for the "misleading impression" created by the British Press regarding the Red Shirts. But it does not go far enough. It must be within the knowledge of the Secretary of State that a persistent and virulent campaign of misrepresentation emanating mainly from correspondents in Simla, has been carried on against the "Red Shirts" and their leader Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan ever since the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement. The victims have repudiated the charges and challenged impartial investigation. Will Mr. Benn do the honourable thing? Will he instruct the Government of India to raise the barrage round the Frontier, so that the whole truth may be found out?

**"My Last Answer"**

Like the simple child of six that can only say "Nay, we are seven," to every question and cross question put to it by the poet, Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Benn have but one reply to all questions and cross questions about Safeguards. And that is "my last answer" or its variant, the "Delhi Pact." Sir Alfred Knox thought he could clinch the point by putting the searching question "whether safeguards in the interests of India were meant to include safeguards in the interests of Britain." "My last answer", was Mr. MacDonald's only reply. "But", said the worried Sir Alfred, "your last answer was vague, that is precisely why I am again troubling myself and you". "Nay" Mr. MacDonald replied non-chalantly, "my last supplementary answer." We offer Sir Alfred our cordial sympathy.

**Democracy in Spain**

For the first time in the history of Spain, says a cable, Protestants made a public profession of faith at a meeting of the Spanish Evangelical Alliance in Madrid on June 22. Friends of the Alfonso regime who have been trying to foresee repression, suppression and rivers of blood as inevitable results of the triumph of Republicanism, might do worse than appreciating the meaning of the Madrid message. Establishment of real democracy in that country has certainly involved the disappearance of the "nobility" and the equally 'tragic' exile of the Royal Family. But to the people of Spain it has brought, among many things, Freedom of Conscience. And it has done Catholicism, as such no harm!

# Springs Of Inter-Communal Peace.

—:o:—

## REPRESENTATIVE CORPORATION MEETING TO FORM PEACE-COMMITTEE.

## PLATFORM OF PEACE, NOT POLITICS

A large number of well-known citizens met in the Corporation Hall on Wednesday on the invitation of the Mayor, to form a Conciliation Committee or a Peace Committee. All the principal communities of Bombay were represented in the meeting, the striking feature being the presence of many ladies.

Mahatma Gandhi who was also invited wrote from Borsad to Mr. M. I. David, one of the conveners of the meeting and prime mover of the peace movement, as follows:—

Dear Mr. David, I thank you for your letter. I wish the meeting of the 24th instant every success and hope that it will lead to the promotion of inter-communal peace.—Yours sincerely,

M. K. GANDHI.

MAYOR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Boman Behram then in opening the proceedings said:—

We have met, as you are aware to form a permanent non-official Conciliation Committee,—in other words, a peace committee of citizens of Bombay. When I look around and find representatives present from all communities, as well as schools of thought, it is certainly encouraging, and the best possible augury at the start.

Thanks to my precessors, Dr. Deshmukh, Mr. Meyer Nissim, and Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalljee, when it was necessary in the past to restore peace and harmony between the different communities, valuable work was done. Peace Committees were organised, concerted action taken, relief measures initiated and harmony restored. They have set us a fine example of work We now wish to go a step further. It is our intention to create a permanent organisation so that we be in a position not only to take curative measures when necessary, but also to take preventive steps as well.

We intend working on non-political lines, and therefore the pros & cons of controversial political questions should never enter in the discusssions of our body. Peace in Bombay is our great concern, and after the Committee has been formally appointed, I hope we shall meet at an early date to lay down our lines of work.

I welcome with genuine pleasure the co-operation of the several Europeans who responded to my invitation.

Before I close I think I shall be failing in my duty if I did not mention that the thanks of all of us and of the city are due to Mr. M. I. David, not only for his suggestion which has brought us here this evening, but also for the whole-hearted manner in which he has worked at it.

INTER COMMUNAL PEACE.

I now call upon Mr. David to move the resolution for the appointment of the Committee.

Mr. David then moved:—

"That a Citizens' Conciliation Committee consisting of the following members with the Mayor of Bombay as its Chairman be appointed for the purpose of—

(1) Maintaining and promoting cordial relations between the different communities, and

(2) Guarding against communal trouble and restoring intercommunal peace whenever necessary.

"That the Committee be authorised to co-opt members as and when they deem it necessary."

LIST OF CITIZENS' CONCILIATION COMMITTEE.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram; Mr. L. R. Tairsee; Sir Chunilal Mehta, K.C.S.I.; The Rev. John McKenzie; Mr. H. P. Mody; Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola; Sir Purshottam Thakurdas; The Hon'ble Sirdar Saheb Suleman Cassum Mitha; Mr. S. T. Sheppard; Maulana Shaukat Ali; Sir Chimanlal Setalvad; Mr. P. J. Marzban; Mr. M. R. Jayakar; Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji; Mr. J. B. Greaves; Mr. Mahomedally Allabux; Mr. Lalji Naranji; Mr. M. C. Chagla; Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin; Mr. Bhulabhai Desai; Sir Cowasji Jehangir; Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta; Mr. S. A. Barodawalla; Mr. J. M. Rose; Mr. J. K. Mehta; Mr. S. A. Brelvi; The Hon'ble Sir Phiroze C. Sethna; Mr. K. M. Munshi; Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar; Mr. L. M. Gilbert-Lodge; Mr. Mulraj Kursondas; Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart.; Mr. Sultan Mahomed Khan; Mr. J. J. Vimadalal; Mr. G. L. Griffiths; Dr. G. V. Deshmukh; Mr. Ahmed Haji Siddick Khatri; Dr. D. D. Sathaye; Mr. F. W. Wilson; Mr. Mahomed Yunus Hindade; Sir Shapurji Billimoria; Mr. Rachid Ali Beig; Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji; Mr. H. W. Bryant; Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri; Mr. Haroon Tarmahomed Noorani; Mr. J. A. D. Naoroji; Mr. N. M. Joshi; Mr. Meyer Nissim; Khan Bahadur M. I. Curtay; Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavaty; Mr. K. F. Nariman; Mr. Albert Raymond; Mr. Harjivan Valji; Mr. M. U. Rajab; Mr. S. L. Silam; Mr. M. I. David; Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia; Mr. Syed Munawar; Mr. B. N. Karanjia; Dr. P. G. Solanki; Mr. S. H. Prater; Mr. M. E. Serang; Seth Abubakar Begmahomed; Mr. Vithaldas Kanji; Khan Saheb Karmali Ebrahim; Mr. F. E. Dinshaw; Mr. Gulamhusein Ibrahim Matcheswala; Mr. Haridas Madhavji; Mr. Haji Ahmed Mahomed Bhimdiwala; Prof. P. A. Wadia; Mr. Velji Lakhamsi Napoo; Dr. B. R. Ambedkar; Capt. Jos. Alban D'Suoza; Mr. Aziz Gafur Kazi; Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale; Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar; Mr. N. M. Dumasia; Mr. M. C. Mattani; Mr. Purbhudas Modi; Khan Bahadur Samad Khan; Mr. A. Soares; Mr. K. R. P. Shroff; Mr. Y. K. Khadilkar; Mr. S. D. Saklatwala; Mr. Ali Mahomed Jalal; Sir Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwala; Mr. K. G. Limaye; Dr. D. A. D'Monte; Mrs Shuffi Tyebji; Mr. S. Sadanand; Mr. R. P. Masani; Major C. Fernandes; Mrs. Sarojini Naidu; Mrs. Perin Captain; Dr. E. Moses; Miss Harley; Mrs. Mary O'Brien; Mr. K. L. Harrington; Mr. F. W. Charlesworth; Mr. R. J. Duff; Mr. Allarakhia Abba; Mr. P. S. Mellor; Mr. Zahidali Shaukat Ali; Mr. Hosseinbhoy A. Lalljee; Mr. K. Karamsee Damji; Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji; Mr. Abdul Latiff Curtay.

Mr. M. I. David said:—

We intend tackling in a systematic manner, one problem after another, in connection with communal trouble in Bombay. We intend working at these questions and not merely talking about them. Propaganda, the organization of Ward Committees, the problem of the city's hooligan element, are matters requiring careful thought and our early attention.

PEACE-MAKER NOT POLITICIAN

There is one point I would like to stress. I sincerely hope that each one of us will always remember that he is here as a Peace-maker, and not as a politician. This platform mus never be used for the ventilation of political viewpoints. Peace and its preservation, are our concern and there is much to be done.

I hope the seed which our Mayor has sown to-day will take root and also bear fruit, and perhaps in time India will be covered with a net-work of Conciliation Committees, all striving for peace and civic brotherhood.

"IDEAS Vs. SHOTS."

Mr. H. P. Mody seconded the proposition and said Bombay was the most cosmopolitan city in the world and therefore it had certain elements which were a source of danger. In spite of that they worked for generations with peace and harmony and it was during the last three or four years that the peace of the city was disturbed. Some times question was discussed regarding the trading right of Europeans and both sides exchanged shots from distance. The Committee, he hoped, would strive to exchange ideas and remove suspicion and thus maintain the worthy object for which it has been created.

Mr. M. R. Jaykar supported the proposition and said they had begun at the right time to create the right atmosphere and wished the committee success.

Mr. H. A. Lalji in further supported the proposition. The resolution was carried unanimously.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

"That an Executive Committee consisting of the following persons be appointed to devise ways and means and to take the necessary steps for the purpose of carrying out the objects in view:—

(1) Mr. J. B. Baman-Behram, (Chairman); (2) Mr. H. P. Mody, (3) Mr. R. P. Masani; (4) Mr. K. F. Nariman; (5) Mr. J. A. D. Naoroji; (6) Mrs. Perin Captain; (7) Mrs. Naidu; (8) Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K. C. S. I., (9) Mr. J. K. Mehta; (10) Mr. L. R. Tairsee; (11) Mr. Gordhandas Goculdas Morarji; (12) Dr. G. V. Deshmukh; (13) Mr. Hoseinbhoy A. Lalljee; (14) Mr. Hoosenally. Rahimtoola; (15) The Hon. Sirdar Saheb Suleman Cassum Mitha. C. I. E., (16) Mr. M. C. Chagla; (17) Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar; (18) Rev. John McKenzie; (19) Mr G. I. Griffiths; (20) Mr. G. M. Rose; (21) Mr. H. W. Bryant; (22) Mr. S. H. Prater; (23) Mr. Meyer Nissim; (24) Mr. M. I. David; (25) Capt. Alban D'Souza.

SPRINGS OF PEACE.

Rev. Mackenzie drew attention of the committee to the deeper and darker regions of the human mind which at times revolted and expressed a hope that the committee would be able to dispel the communal bias which was the cause of much misunderstanding.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu seconded the proposition and congratulated Mr. M. I. David for moving in the matter for she said the country looked to the youths like Mr. David to restore peace. She agreed with Rev. Mackenzie and appealed to the committee to study the psychology of the communities and urged all members to keep the springs of peace in their hearts unsullied.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee then moved and Mr. B. N. Karanjia seconded.

"That the following persons be appointed Honorary Secretaries of the Committee:—

(1) Mr. J. K. Mehta; (2) Mr. M. C. Chagla (3) Mr. R. P. Masani; (4) Mr. G. I. Griffiths.

In according a vote of thanks to the chairman Mr. Tairsee expressed a hope that the mayor's move would develop into a regular movement. India he said expected every municipality to form a conciliation committee.

# STOP PRESS

## SHOOTING TRAGEDIES.

MADRAS, June 24.

A shooting tragedy occurred last evening at Adyar involving the death of three persons. It appears that Krishnaswami Naidu, a village munsif, and his brother, while fotoring to Adyar were held up by their nephew, Kuppuswami at the point of a gun on the road near the Engineering College and were shot dead. The assailant was chased by villagers who snatched his gun but Kuppuswami ran some distance and committed spuicide. Motive for the crime is said to be family enmity.—A.P.

OOTACAMUND, June 24.

Government have just received report that Sergeant Major Goodsell of the Reserve Police, Ganjam, was shot dead by reserve constable who thereafter attempted to commit suicide but was arrested.—A.P.

# BIG BANKS FRAUD.

## C. I. D. Arrest 10 Men

### ALLEGED FORGERERS

The Bombay C. I. D. arrested ten men, in connection with fraud on certain local banks to the extent of Rs. half a lac. The accused, most of whom are employed in banks, are alleged to have forged signatures of the constituents of the banks and cash cheques. The names of the accused are 1 Shaikh Adam Abdulla a Mahomedan peon in the Chief Transportation Office of the G. I. P. Railway, at Victoria Terminus. 2 Dattatraya Krishna Harvathi, a clerk in the same office. 3 Ramrao Mangesh Burde, of the Eastern Bank. 4 Vithalrao L. Kadbai, employed in the Bank of Taiwan. 5 Venugopal Tagersey, of the Bank of India. 6 Dattatraya Anappa Bijoor, working in Lloyds Bank. 7 Pandurang Ramchandra Bailur, employed in Gillanders Arbuthnot, Ltd. 8 S. S. Hendre. 9 G. S. Dhuri. 10 S. V. Raut. The last three are outsiders.

The allegations against them are as follows:—

The "hodus operandi" of the accused was to find out persons who held accounts in the banks, but who had not touched their money for some years. Through the member of the gang in the Bank a specimen signature of the holder's name was obtained, and this was practised till a perfect forgery could be made by one of the members.

A letter would then be sent to the bank concerned, purporting to come from the holder of the account, asking for a cheque book, giving substantial reasons for it. One of the particulars to be stated in the letter was the holder had


## Astral Cotton Cable No. 3

**Cotton market has developed a long-range bullish trend. Purchases on all weak markets will show handsome profits. Still there is extensive short interest owing to deceptive aspect of Neptune, who deludes Bears to follow a mirage!**


come to Bombay for some time, and wanted a book to use during his stay in the city. On the books being eventually sent the signature of the holder would be cleverly forged, and invariably the amount was paid to the bearer at the bank without suspicion.

Some cheques, however, were returned as the signatures were not found to be perfect, but this difficulty would easily be overcome, when a better signature was sent back. Time changing the handwriting of people was the excuse, and all the accounts drawn upon by the accused were of persons who had not touched their money for a long period of years.

The case against the accused is adjourned to 26th instant.

# JOINT ELECTORATES

## Experiment Must Begin At Once.

### SETALVAD ON SIMLA BREAK-DOWN

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in the course of a statement of the failure of the Moslem peace talks at Simla says:—

It is indeed very regrettable that the negotiations between the two sections of Muslims at Simla have for the moment ended in failure.

I think it is also the duty of the leaders of the majority community to intervene and make an effort to bring about a solution acceptable to all. It cannot be gnored that wrongly or rightly the Muslims are apprehensive about the safety of their position under the new constitution. It is unnecessary to consider whether those apprehensions have any justification or not. The fact has got to be faced, however, that those apprehensions do exist.

HINDU COMMUNITY'S DUTY.

In the provinces in which Muslims are in a majority, the Hindu and other communities must trust the Muslim majority, in the same manner that they are asking the Muslim minorities in other provinces to trust the non-Moslem majorities.

It is up to the majority community to do everything in its power to restore confidence. Unfortunately, however, some of the representatives of the extreme Hindu section behaved in a manner which resulted in the loss of the splendid opportunities that presented themselves for a satisfactory solution in London. In November last, when the negotiations began, Muslim leaders like the Aga Khan, Mr. Jinnah, Sir Mahomed Shafi and others were willing to accept joint electorates if the other Muslim demands were conceded. Instead of promptly meeting the Muslim representatives regarding those matters, the extreme Hindu section bargained and bargained in an unseemly manner for about three weeks before they agreed to the other demands of the Muslims. In those fateful three weeks, reactionary Muslim forces, both in London and in India, were assiduously at work, with the result that the leaders had by that time lost their hold on their following and the Muslim delegation was unable to accept joint electorates.

There is now no question left, barring that of separate electorates, which remains to be solved. All other safeguards regarding the protection of religious culture and fundamental rights must be conceded. The Mahomedan demand about the separation of Sind and reforms in the North Western Frontier Province must be granted. There should also be no objection to Muslims having a certain percentage of seats reserved in the legislatures, where they are in a minority, and the weightage, at present enjoyed by them in those provinces, should also be continued.

JINNAH'S 14 POINTS CONCEDED

But when all this is done and the substance of almost all the fourteen points of Mr. Jinnah is secured, I do not see why Muslims should insist upon separate electorates and decline to have joint electorates.

It cannot be gainsaid that the system of separate electorates is bound to be a great handicap to the development of national thought and ideas, and will be inconsistent with the doctrine of the joint responsibility of a Cabinet. A little reflection must make it obvious to the Muslims that at any rate in the provinces where they are in a minority, it is in their highest interest that they should accept joint electorates with reservation of seats and weightage.

Take for instance the Bombay Presidency. After the separation of Sind, Muslims will form 8 per cent. of the population. Let us suppose that including weightage the Muslims are allotted 15 per cent. of the seats in the legislatures. If the remaining 85 per cent. of the members belonging to other communities are not to seek tde suffrages of the Muslim voters, the Muslims would have no hold on the non-Moslem members. It must also be remembered in this connection that in the new constitution the official and nominated blocs, from whom the Muslim minority have up to now obtained support, will disappear.

KEY POSITION.

If, on the contrary, representatives of the majority communities have to seek the suffrages of the Muslims, they will be able to bargain with them and obtain assurances of protection of their interests.

It is sometimes said that candidates of the majority community may not care for Muslim voters amounting only to eight or ten per cent., but in keenly contested elections a few Muslim votes secured by one candidate or the other would turn the scales. Muslim voters will thus hold a key position.

The situation in Madras, the C. P., the U. P. Bihar and Assam is similar.

Although joint electorates are thus, to my mind, to the advantage of the Muslims themselves, one must recognize the fact that somehow a section of the Muslims is unwilling to surrender separate electorates in the belief, however mistaken, that such electorates afford them protection. But that section should not be so obstinate as to reject an experiment being made, even in a modified form of joint electorates.

The proposal to go on with separate electorates, as at present, for a period of years and then to have a referendum to the community is, to my mind, not the right solution.

It is equally undesirable to leave the decision, as has been suggested, after a period of years to a particular majority of the Muslim members of the legislatures elected on a separate electorate basis. They will naturally be in favour of perpetuating a system under which alone some of them will have a chance of being elected again.

THE RIGHT THING.

The proper thing appears to be to adopt a middle course and have an experiment made, side by side, of both joint and separate electorate for the first five or six years of the new legislatures. Let at least one-third of the Muslim representatives be returned by joint, and two-thirds by separate electorates. At the end of this period, during which experience will have been gained, the question may be reconsidered.

In the alternative, the proportion of Muslim members elected under joint electorates may be progressively increased till ultimately all are returned by joint electorates.

Or, if at the present moment, there is great unwillingness on the part of Muslims to favour joint electorates in any manner whatsoever, a time limit may be fixed at the end of which the separate electorate system will automatically disappear.

One cannot help thinking that the attitude of the All-India Muslim Conference delegation, in declining to accept the principle of joint electorates even after the lapse of a certain period, is unreasonable. To regard that question as being still open—to be decided by a referendum—is a great departure from the attitude of the leading Muslim delegates at the London Conference. I am surprised that Sir Mahomed Shafi should be one of those offering wholesale opposition to joint electorates.

## IF HINDUS AGREE TO SIND SEPARATION.

### Muslims Will Agree To Joint Electorates.

HYDERABAD (Sind), June 24.

Shaikh Abdalmajid, M.L.C., Khilafat leader, has sent to the Sindh Nationalist Muslim Committee certain proposals which he considers would be acceptable to Muslims of all shades of opinion. These proposals include: Separation of Sindh; acceptance of Joint Electorate if Sindh Hindus withdraw opposition to Sindh separation before the meeting of the second Round Table Conference; adult franchise and financial readjustments to make Sindh self-supporting.

FALL IN PRICES OF CROPS.

The Zamindars of Larkana, Nawabshah and Hyderabad Districts are making representations urging 50 per cent. reduction in the land assessment owing to the fall in prices of crops.—A. P.

# "OFFICER OF TREMENDOUS DRIVE."

## Sheriff's Tribute To Mr. A. R. Dalal.

At the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Wednesday, Mr. P. J. Murzban, Chairman made reference to Mr. A. R. Dalal, Municipal Commissioner, who attended the meeting for the last time prior to his going on leave and thence to retirement. Mr. Murzban said since Mr. Dalal joined the Municipal Corporation, as Commissioner, he had proved an Executive Officer of tremendous drive. The reforms he had introduced and the retrenchment effected were the outstanding features of his remarkable career. The Bombay Municipality lost one of the finest administrators and financiers and the loss to the city and the Corporation was incalculable.

Many other members associated with the Chairman in his remarks to which Mr. Dalal made a suitable reply and thanked the Standing Committee for their kind words.

# TEMPLE SATYAGRAHA IN KERALA.

## Propaganda Before Campaign Is Launched.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, June 18.

I understand that the Executive of the Kerala Congress Committee has, in view of the warnings issued against its move and the letter which was addressed to the Satyagraha organiser by Dr. Ambedkar advising non-co-operation with the Congress in the campaign, resolved to suspend the campaign until such time that the Congress finds the masses fully ready for the steps to be taken. It will be remembered that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru also advised Congressmen to start intense propaganda before proceeding with Satyagraha.

## ALLEGATIONS AGAINST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

### C. P. Home Member. Wired To.

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, June 21.

It will be remembered that Bombay papers published that C. P. Congressmen were preaching a no-tax campaign, as alleged by Mr. Crefton, Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore in a letter addressed by him to Mr. Pande of Sihora As the allegation was ill-founded and likely to compromise C. P. Congressmen in view of the Gandhi-Irwin pact, the Secretary, Congress Committee contradicted it by a press telegram sent to a number of papers in all parts of India. The telegram was detained, and on enquiry the Secretary was informed by the Superintendent, Telegraph Office, that "Drafts are not available". The secretary again requested him to be more communicative, but to no effect. After the lapse of 24 days, he was informed that the telegram had been stopped as "objectionable". A request for return of the drafts has not yet been granted. It is alleged that Mr. Crofton has been disturbing peaceful atmosphere of Jubbulpore by constant threats against Congressmen.

Seth Govind Das and others have wired to the Home Member, C. P. Government, against the provocative policy of the Deputy Commissioner, at a crowded meeting of landlords and tenants held at Sihora, it was emphatically stated that Congressmen had never asked them to with-hold payment Congressmen here welcomed the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, supported it at Karachi and have given effect to it, despite provocation. On all statements to the contrary whether by Mr. Crofton or newspaper correspondents are mischievous or ill-informed as question of no-tax campaign unentertainable unless advised by All-India Congress Working Committee.

## WAR DEBT MORATORIUM

### Hoover Giving His Undivided Attention

LONDON, June 24.

Washington.—President Hoover has decided to postpone devoting attention to the silver problem until his plan for War Debt Moratorium is disposed of. Mr. Smoot has stated that he will not consequently push on with the plans in connection with the silver problem for the present.—Reuter.

## PLEA FOR CANDID EXCHANGE OF VIEWS

LONDON, June 24.

Berlin.—A plea for candid exchange of views with France on the Franco-German problems was made by Chancellor Bruening in wireless broadcast last night. After stating that German Government was prepared to co-operate to utmost in attainment of President Hoover's aim, Dr. Bruening declared that problems confronting France and Germany were so great and urgent for both countries that candid exchange of views could hardly fail to find some ground of satisfactory solution.—Reuter.

Nagpur.—Khan Izuddin Ahmed Cly Magistrate, framed charges under Section 332 and 147 yesterday against all the 12 accused in the Itwari Police Assault case. The case now stands adjourned to 1st July for defence cross-examination.

# BAIL APPLICATION IN MEERUT CASE

## Prosecution Files New Affidavits

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, June 22.

In connection with the bail applications of 21 "Conspiracy" Case prisoners, which are now pending before the Allahabad High Court, the prosecution presented them with copies of two new affidavits filed by the prosecution before the High Court.

The first affidavit is sworn by Mahomed Yakub Khan, Inspector of Police before a Magistrate of Karachi on June 20. The Inspector in his affidavit says, that he attended the morning session of the Nav Jawan Bharat Sabha (1931) where he noticed that a pamphlet entitled "The Karachi Congress and Struggle against Imperialism" was being distributed amongst the audience. He secured a copy of the pamphlet which he had attached to the affidavit.

The second affidavit is sworn by one Abdul Karim a sub-Inspector of police, before a magistrate in Karachi on June 20. He says in his affidavit that he attended the All-India Workers' and Peasants' Party Conference held on the 27th March 1931, where, he says, he saw a Hindu Punjabi boy distributing the entitled booklet Platform of Action of the C. P. of India." He secured a copy of this booklet which he has attached to the affidavit.

Copies of these printed documents were not supplied to the accused One set of the copies was handed to Mr. D. P. Sinha, Defence Counsel in this case.

The first document entitled "The Karachi Congress and Struggle against Imperialism" is a two-page foolscap printed leaflet purporting to emanate from "The Central Committee of the C. P. I." It contains an indictment of the Indian National Congress and the Gandhi-Irwin agreement. It puts forth a programme "for complete independence of the country through a revolutionary fight against Imperialism." The leaflet ends with the following slogans:—"Down with the Gandhi-Irwin agreement." "Down with the treacherous bourgeois national Congress betraying the Indian Revolution—"Long live the Indian Revolution."

The second document is a small booklet of 54 pages entitled "Platform of action of C. P. of India." It consists of two parts and a conclusion. Part I is called "The main task of the Indian Revolution" and is a general review of the economic and political situation in India. This part concludes by giving "the basic tasks of the Indian Revolution." The second part is entitled "The fight for the partial demands of the Revolutionary movement."

## Congress Committees To Inquire

LUCKNOW, June 24.

The U. P. Provincial Congress Committee has appointed four committees to inquire into the alleged official and zemindari excesses with reference to the Truce terms and the Agrarian trouble in several districts of the Provinces. —A.P.

## LATE LADY DORAB TATA

### Uthamna Ceremony At Navsari.

(From Our Correspondent).

NAVSARI, June 23.

The Uthamna ceremony in connection with the death of Lady Dorab Tata was performed on Saturday at the Darehmehar Rasturji Meherji Rana being the Chief officiating priest. After the ceremony Mr. Phroze S. Guzdar referred to the great loss the town of Navsari had suffered ownig to Lady Tata's death. The Tata family had laid the town under a deep debt of gratitude, by various charitable deeds, especially in the matter of education. He therefore expressed the sense of sorrow and grief of the whole gathering at the sad bereavement in that well-known family. May her soul rest in peace was their sincere prayer, he added.


'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

# AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

## Shorts Covering

Bombay, June 23.

Heavy short covering continues in American cotton with a good undertone. Profit takings sales are well absorbed and increased demand for manufactured goods shown signs of confidence.

The world is heavily short of cotton and cotton goods and now with the changed sentiments there will be increased buying.

The crop accounts continue favourable but July and August are most important months when some of the best crops were materially reduced owing to deterioration. Thus with anxious period ahead there is all possibility for a further rise in the prices of cotton.

PRICES SHOW RESISTANCE.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state:—

Notwithstanding heavy liquidation, prices show resistance due to trade buying. Operators were sceptical whether the sharp advance could be sustained if trade demand did not support it. It seems trade having been buying from hand-to-mouth for the last three months due to the fear of lower prices, has now realised the intrinsic value of cotton. The crop condition is not very desirable in consequence of continued drought in Central and Eastern Belts, particularly when the Winter rainfall has been meagre. With an insufficient subsoil moisture and poor fertilizers, the yield may be very poor and should we get adverse conditions during the critical months ahead a small crop is quite possible. With the revived confidence in trade and many new buyers waiting for an opportunity to accumulate cotton, we adhere to our opinion to buy on all set-backs.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 9.97 (Close) Lowest 9.70 (12-22 p.m.).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool. New York cables, Commission House buying orders absorbing all offerings.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

The following figures have been cabled by the Gars.de Service Bureau concerning the world's consumption and stocks of American cotton.

Consumption for

| | 1930/31 | 1929/30 |
|---|---|---|
| May | 943,000 | 1,026,000 |
| Consumption for first 10 months ending with May | 9,285,000 | 11,261,000 |
| Stocks at the end of May | 10,723,000 | 7,883,000 |

The Mill situation in U. S. A. has been worse, while that in foreign cotton consuming countries has not changed.

11-10 a.m.: Liverpool: Increased liquidation. Smaller market.

12.25 p.m.: Between midnight and daylight warm, no precipitation.

3.23 p.m.: New York cables: Textile activity, prices sharply stimulated by strength of cotton and other markets.

Think cotton definitely turned, probabilities favour higher during the next two months, but advise buying only on good reactions. Outside interest appreciably broader.

9.30 p.m.: Liverpool market declined on considerable long liquidation.

Reuter's cable: New York 23rd: New York market was easier on decreased buying, influenced by unfavourable Liverpool cables; but later advanced partially on covering.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKET.

Liverpool July (Expected) equal 5.13.

Broach J/A. (Expected) Rs. 186/ equal 4.22.

Difference 97 pts. equal Rs. 40/

New York July (Close) 9.54 equal 4.77.

Broach J/A. (Expected) Rs. 186/ equal 4.22.

Difference 55 pts. equal Rs. 24/

Liverpool New York.

(At Liverpool close) July 72, Oct. 53 (American points.)

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have Compiled in 1000's and subject to adjustment on receipt of Mail).

Week ending 19th June 1931.

| | | This week | This season | Last season |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought into Sight | 34 | 12,931 | 13,600 | |
| Receipts at U. S. Ports | 23 | 8,779 | 8,547 | |
| EXPORTS FROM AMERICA. | | | | |
| To Great Britain | 1 | 1,064 | 1,243 | |
| To Continent | 33 | 4,011 | 4,144 | |
| To Japan, Canada, etc. | 15 | 1,473 | 1,201 | |
| Total | 49 | 6,548 | 6,588 | |
| World's Spinners Takings of American cotton | 148 | 10,057 | 12,063 | |
| DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS. | | | | |
| Great Britain (All kinds) | 36 | 1,779 | 2,449 | |
| VISIBLE SUPPLY. | | | | |
| Stocks at American Ports | | 3,099 | 1,702 | |
| Stocks at American Interior Towns | | 943 | 688 | |
| Stocks in Great Britain and Continent | | 1,909 | 1,069 | |
| Total | | 5,951 | 3,459 | |
| Last week | | 6,064 | 3,533 | |
| Difference on week | | —113 | —74 | |
| Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds) | | 1,039 | 863 | |
| U. S. A. consumption for May | | 466 | 474 | |
| U. S. A. consumption for the season | | 4,365 | 5,330 | |
| U. S A. Mill stocks | | 1,258 | 1,531 | |

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 9.54—.04 |
| October | 9.85—.03 |
| December | 10.18—.04 |
| January | 10.29—.03 |
| March | 10.50—.04 |
| Middling Spot | 9.70—.05 |

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 9.50—.08 |
| October | 9.90—.08 |
| Middling Spot | 9.53—.05 |

NEW YORK.

New York, June 23.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 9.34 |
| October | 9.75 |
| January | 10.10 |
| New York. Noon Call. | |
| July | 9.38 |
| October | 9.79 |
| January | 10.13 |

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 23.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 9,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | 3,000 |
| Day's Export to the Continent | 9,000 |

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| Broach Fully Good (Good Staple) | 4.24 |
| Broach Fine (Good Staple) | 4.39 |
| Broach Superfine (Good Staple) | 4.54 |
| Oomra Good | 3.67 |
| Oomra Fully Good | 3.82 |
| Oomra Fine | 3.97 |
| Bengal Good | 3.52 |
| Bengal Fully Good | 3.62 |
| Bengal Fine | 3.72 |
| Scinde Fully Good | 3.62 |
| Scinde Fine | 3.72 |
| Scinde Superfine | 3.82 |

EGYPTIAN COTTON.. SAKELLARIDIS.

Liverpool, June 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 7.78 |
| September | 7.94 |
| October | 8.01 |
| November | 8.08 |
| January | 8.22 |
| March | 8.36 |
| May | 8.50 |
| F&G.F., Spot | 8.10 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 23.

| | Opening | Closing. |
|---|---|---|
| June | | 5.02— |
| July | 5.12 | 5.03— |
| August | | 5.08—.01 |
| September | | 5.11—.01 |
| October | 5.23 | 5.14— |
| November | | 5.17— |
| December | | 5.20—.01 |
| January | 5.35 | 5.24—.01 |
| February | | 5.28—.01 |
| March | 5.43 | 5.33—.01 |
| April | | 5.37—.01 |
| May | | 5.41—.01 |
| June | | 5.44—.01 |
| Middling Spot | | 5.12—.04 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 23.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Estimated Spot Sales | 5,000 |
| Sales for Export | 100 |
| Sales of East Indian Cotton | 250 |

# FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

BOMBAY, June 24.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

July s4|2d. down 1d.
October s4|4 7|8d. down 5|8d.
December s4|6 7|8d. down 1|2d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

July dol. 57-1|2 — 1-3|4.
September dol. 58-1|2 — 1-3|4.
December dol. 62-3|4 — 1-5|8.

LONDON LINSEED

June £8-10-0 up sh. 5.
Market steady.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

11.01 down 5.
11.15 down 5.
Market steady.

LONDON LINSEED OIL

July|Aug. Sh. 16|1 1|2d. down 3d.
Sep|Dec. Sh. 16|4 1|2d. down 4-1|2d.
Market quiet.

NEW YORK SUGAR

Sep. 131 unchanged.
Dec. 140 unchanged.
March 146 down 2.
Market quiet.

WHEAT CABLE:

(Chicago)

"Prices declined on favourable weather, Commission Houses selling, favourable weather in the South-west and lower outside markets, but later advanced on covering by shorts. Closed easy."

# STOCKS AND SHARES.

## PRICES IMPROVE ON BULL SUPPORT.

### Burma Shares In Demand.

Bombay, June 24.

Mill shares opened at about unchanged rates and with a limited turnover, prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Later on prices improved on bull support influenced by firmness of Cotton market. Expectations of a better divd.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 24.

Bombay Dyeing 670, 71, 70, 75
Century 228, 32, 33, 32
Colaba 96, 98-2
Crescent 61.
Fazul 353, 51, 58, 56
Indore 350, 51
Madhowji 25
Nagpur 333, 36
New Great 130, 33
Pearl 219, 31-14
Simplex 56, 57
Swadesh 260, 78, 85
Burma 373, 70, 86, 85, 32
Hydro. 104-1, 104-6
Tram 106, 6-14, 7-3
Def. 270
Ord. 18-14, 10, 20-4, 20
Bundi 12-8
Indian 151, 55, 53-2
Katni Ord. 159-6
Alcock 225, 18, 32

end resulted in good demand for Bombay Burma shares. There was little improvement in Tram Shares. Tata Iron and Steel ruled rather firm on rumours that the firm has earned a profit of about Rs. 143 lacs in spite of the Railway Bo[illegible] not fulfilling its contract.

MILLS

Bombay, June 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Ahm. Advance | 271-4 |
| 50 Apollo | 2-8 |
| 10 Bom: Cotton P. | 4-1 |
| 500 Bom: Cotton | 111-4 |
| 250 Bombay Dyeing | 675 |
| 250 Bradbury P. | 160 |
| 250 Bradbury | 130 |
| 100 Century | 232-8 |
| 500 Central India P. | 440-14 |
| 100 Central India | 333-4 |
| 100 Colaba | 98-2 |
| 100 Coorla | 147-8 |
| 100 Crescent | 61-4 |
| 250 Currim. | 10 |
| 250 David | 1[illegible]0 |
| 250 Dawn | 500 |
| 200 Ed. Sassoon | 45 |
| 10 E D Sassoon D | 0-4-8 |
| 100 Elphinstone P. | 22 |
| 100 Elphinstone | 5 |
| 250 Fazulbhoy | 356-14 |
| 100 Finlay | 85-0 |
| 1000 Framji Petit | 150 |
| 100 Gokak | 95 |
| 1000 Hindustan | 1425 |
| 100 Indore-Malwa | 351-4 |
| 100 Jamshed Pref. | 60 |
| 250 Jamshed | 10 |
| 50 Kasturchand | 7-2 |
| 100 Khatau | 86-12 |
| 100 Kohinoor | 130 |
| 250 Laxmi | 840 |
| 100 Madhowji | 25 |
| 250 Madras United | 575-0 |
| 1000 Maneckji Petit | 800 |
| 100 Meyer Sassoon | 35 |
| 1000 Morarji | 510 |
| 50 Mysore | 96-4 |
| 200 New Great P. | 130 |
| 200 New Great | 133-12 |
| 100 New City | 49-6 |
| 250 Pabani | 120 |
| 250 Pearl | 221-14 |
| 100 Phoenix | 295-0 |
| 10 Premier | 1-10 |
| 100 Shapurji | 6-0 |
| 1000 Sholapur | 1692-8 |
| 250 Simplex | 57-8 |
| 100 Swan | 88-12 |
| 100 Swadeshi | 285 |
| 25 Tata P. | 15 |
| 25 Tata | 20 |
| 500 Vishnu P. | 577-8 |
| 500 Vishnu | 1337-8 |
| 1000 Western | 740 |

BANKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100-50 Baroda | 68-4 |
| 50-25 Central | 15 |
| £10—5 Eastern | 65 |
| 500 Imperial | 1055 |
| 500-125 Imperial Contr. | 257-8 |
| 100-50 India | 80 |
| 5 Union | 3-4-0 |

CEMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 Bundi | 12-8 |
| 70 Gwalior | 67-8 |
| 250 Indian | 153-2 |
| 100 Katni 1st P. | 101-4 |
| 100 Katni 2nd P. | 105-8 |
| 40 Katni Df. | 575 |
| 100 Katni | 159-6 |
| 10 Punjab P. | 8-8 |
| 10 Punjab | 7-1 |
| 100 Sahabad | 142-8 |

INSURANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 Jupiter P. | 8 |
| 15 Jupiter | 6-12 |
| 15 New India | 15-10 |
| 200, 100 Oriental | 1652-8 |
| 10 Vulcan | 5-8 |

ELECTRIC.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Ahmedabad | 110-0 |
| 1000 Andhra Val. P. | 976-4 |
| 100 Andhra Valley | 550 |
| 50 Bombay Tram P. | 64-8 |
| 50 Bom. Tram. | 107-3 |
| 100 Tata Hydro P. | 102-8 |
| 100 Tata Hydro | 104-6 |
| 1000 Tata Power P. | 1060 |
| 1000 Tata Power | 400 |

RAILWAYS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 500 Ahm. Prantij | 795 |
| 100 Amritsar Patti | 110-0 |
| 100 Central Provin. | 78-8 xd |
| 100 Dho: Barramati | 89 |
| 100 Guzrat | 44 |
| 90 Mandra Bhon | 60-0 |
| 500 Tapti Valley | 545 |

MINING.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 Central India | 0-13 |
| 10 Shivrajpur | 12-2 |
| 150 Tata Steel 1 P. | 118-2 |
| 100 Tata Steel 2 P. | 39 |
| 30 Tata Steel D. | 270 |
| 75 Tata Steel | 20 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Alcock | 222-8 |
| 250 Bom. Steam P. | 200-10 |
| 250 Bom. Steam | 180 |
| 50 Bom. Telephone | 40-8 |
| 8s. Brit. B. Petrol | 2-9-6 |
| 125 Bom. Burma Old | 382-8 |
| 50 Bom. Burma New | 138-12 |
| 100 Ind. Bleaching | 131-14 |
| 15 Scindia | 6-1 |
| 3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper | 59-0-6 |
| 5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free | 100 |

# FOREIGN TRADE OF BOMBAY.

## Heavy Decline In Imports And Exports.

Bombay, June 24.

As a result of heavy slump in the prices of commodities and manufactured goods and ruined economic condition, the foreign trade of Bombay shows a decline of 5.74 crores during the month of May 1931 compared with the same month of the last year. The aggregate value of imports and exports amounted to Rs. 8.69 crores.

IMPORTS INTO BOMBAY.

Imports of merchandise were valued at Rs. 4.56 crores, showing a decrease of Rs. 1.66 crore, or nearly 27 per cent., due chiefly to smaller arrivals of most of the principal articles of imports, the more important among them being cotton piece goods (—19-3|4 million yards and —Rs. 59.21 lakhs), mineral oils (—nearly 5-3|4 million gallons and —Rs. 27.52 lakhs, entirely due to smaller importations of kerosene oil), silk manufactures (—Rs. 18.09 lakhs) metals and ores (—Rs. 17.95 lakhs), machinery and millwork (—Rs. 15.02 lakhs), motor cars, including motor wagons, cycles and parts, etc., (—Rs. 13.81 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (—over 3|4 million lb. and —Rs. 9.36 lakhs), sugar (—5.976 tons and —Rs. 7.64 lakhs), other manufactures of cotton (—Rs. 4.58 lakhs), and artificial silk piece goods (—Rs. 3.65 lakhs, though the quantity imported was larger by nearly 3|4 million yards). On the other hand, noticeable increases were recorded under raw cotton (plus 5,663 tons and plus Rs. 44.67 lakhs), artificial silk yarn (plus 3|4 million lb. and plus Rs. 7.33 lakhs) and wheat (plus 5,920 tons and plus Rs. 2.67 lakhs). Imports of gold fell by Rs. 98.6 lakhs to Rs. 16.12 lakhs and those of silver by Rs. 1.09 crore to Rs. 17.75 lakhs.

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Exports of Indian produce were valued at Rs. 3.53 crores, as against Rs. 5.47 crores, during the same month last year, showing a fall of Rs. 1.94 crores, or 35 per cent., owing mainly to smaller shipments of raw cotton (—4,992 tons and —Rs. 1.32 crore), seeds (—2,267 tons and —Rs. 26.94 lakhs), hides and skins, raw and tanned (—Rs. 9.43 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (—over 1|2 million lb. and —Rs. 7.07 lakhs) and cotton manufactures (—Rs. 5.04 lakhs). Shipments off raw wool, on the other hand, rose by over 1-1|4 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 5.77 lakhs in value and those of grain, pulse and flour by 9,746 tons in quantity and by Rs. 5.1 lakhs in value. Exports of silver fell by Rs. 7.26 lakhs to Rs. 13,500.

Re-exports of foreign merchandise advanced by Rs. 64,629 to Rs. 24.96 lakhs.

RE-EXPORTS.

Re-exports of foreign imported goods declined by Rs. 11.57 lakhs to Rs. 50.45 lakhs.

# Bombay Cotton

Bombay, June 24.

Following a small decline in New York futures our market opened at Rs. 187/- for J./A. and Rs. 201/- for Broach A./M. delivery. At this level there was good enquiry from Bazar operator and prices advanced Rs. 3/- with J./A. Rs. 190 and A./M. Rs. 204/-. At this level there was increased long liquidation and prices assumed a sagging tendency. Liverpool opened at a rise of 5 points. Some disturbing news from France increased further liquidation.

Our market remained quiet and closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Broach A./M. Highest 2.04 lowest 199|4. | |
| Broach J./A. | 185|12 |
| Brocah A./M. | 199|4 |
| Oomra July | 189 |
| Oomra D./J. | 172|12 |
| Bengal July | 148|8 |
| Bengal D./J. | 147|8 |

SAMPIN BUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| June | 140.80—2.10 |
| September | 138.70—1.80 |
| December | 133.00—1.50 |

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jun e24.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 108 | Bus San and Co. | Jalna 167 |
| 201 | Do. | Karanja 174 |
| 104 | Do. | Khirakya 177-1|2 |
| 100 | Do. | Badarpur 186 |
| 200 | Do. | Arvi 174-1|2. |
| 82 | Do. | Buntva 186-1|2 |
| 46 | Do. | Kundia 168-1|2 |
| 136 | G. G. Kesha | Shenabad 180. |
| 63 | Do. | Shenabad 174-1|4 |
| 103 | Do. | Khandwa 182. |
| 425 | Japan T & Co. | Arvi 177. |
| 100 | Do. | Dhamangaon 175 |
| 46 | P. R. Vakharia | Broach 186-1|2 |
| 150 | Do. | Samlaya 187. |
| 100 | Do. | Samlaya 177. |
| 100 | Do. | Badarpur 187-3|4. |

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 162 |
| Bengal Fine | 157 |
| Bengal F.G. | 152 |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine | 157 |
| Sindh-Punjab F.G. | 152 |
| Wardha-Hingt Fine | 180 |
| Nagpur Sawner Fine | 180 |
| Yeotmal Fine | 175 |
| Arvi Fine | 172|75 |
| Amraoti Fine | 170 |
| Khamgaon-Akola Fine | 170 |
| Mulkapur Fine | 165 |
| Khandesh Fine | 162 |
| Muthia Fine | 165 |
| Muthia F.G. | 155 |
| Nanded Purna F.G.G.S. | 175 |
| Sallu F.G.G.S. | 160 |
| Parbhani F.G.G.S. | 170 |
| Burwah Sanavad Fine | 170 |
| Indore Ujjain Fine | 175 |
| Broach Fine | 190 |
| Broach, F.G. | 188 |
| Westerns M.G. | .... |
| Compta Good | 230 |
| Jinja | 280 |
| Busoga | 298 |

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 24.

| In full-pressed Bales. | Yesterday | Since 1st Sept. This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | | 318903 |
| Central India | 348 | 324300 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 12 | 164903 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | | 83881 |
| Berar | 15 | 578868 |
| Central Provinces | 167 | 366789 |
| Total Oomras | 542 | 1835644 |
| Dholera | 103 | 249888 |
| N.-W. Province | | 89920 |
| Rajputana | 31 | 46921 |
| Sind-Punjab | 200 | 115870 |
| Broach | | 295896 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 299 | 75785 |
| Western Northerns | 621 | 37661 |
| Cocoanada | | 24 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | | 34260 |
| Persian | 46 | 452 |
| American | | 111819 |
| Egyptian & African | 2967 | 287230 |
| Comilla, Burma & other sorts | | 373 |
| Total | 4809 | 3181693 |

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 18th June

| In full-pressed Bales | Yesterday | This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 698 | 542916 |
| Japan & China | 5532 | 1554041 |
| Coast Ports | | 20837 |
| Up-country by Rail | | 181319 |
| Afloat in harbour Europe | | |
| China and Japan | | 16781 |
| Total | 6230 | 2315944 |

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

| F. P. Bales | 1930-31 | 1929-30 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 23-6-31— | 3791000 | 857000 |
| Receipts Yesterday 23-6-31— | 9000 | 9000 |
| Exports to-date 23-6-31— | 6570000 | 6622000 |
| Stock at Ports 19-6-31— | 3039000 | 1702000 |
| Stock at Interior towns 19-6-31— | 943000 | 688000 |
| Stock at Liverpool 19-6-31— | 1039000 | 883000 |
| Visible supply 19-6-31— | 5951000 | 3459000 |
| Juantity in sight 19-6-31— | 12931000 | 13800000 |
| Quantity out of sight 10-6-31— | 10057000 | 12063000 |

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PERFECT POTTERY MATERIALS

Manufacturers of BEST QUALITY of Fire Bricks, Fireclay, Seating Blocks, Glazed Stoneware Drainage PIPES and Fittings, Roofing and Flooring Tiles, Sanitary Wares, Household Pots and every description of Fireclay Goods.

THE MANAGING AGENTS:

Perfect Pottery Company, Limited.

JUBBULPORE, (C. P.)

Telegrams:—"Stoneware."


# MONEY MARKETS.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 24.

B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 3|4 June.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 23|32 to 15th July.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 13/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 29/32 June-July.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 7/8 August.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 15/16 mail.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 278.
Banks Buying T T 277 3/8.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 914.
Banks Buying D D 927.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 936.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 3/8.
Banks Buying 60 days 135 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 69 3/8.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 86 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/8.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.86 19/32 23rd inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 1/8 24th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 23rd inst.
London/Paris 124.25 23rd inst.
London/Belgium 34.96 23rd inst.
London/Switzerland 25.09 23rd inst.
London/Italy 92.95 23rd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4411 1/4 22nd inst. £4410 1/4 23rd inst.
Silver London Ready 13 13/16 22nd inst. 13 1/4 23rd inst.
Silver London Forward 13 13/16 22nd inst. 13 3/16 23rd inst.
Silver New York Ready 29 3/16 22nd inst. 28 1/2 23rd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 3/32 p.c. 22nd inst. 2 3/32 p.c. 23rd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 1/4 p.c. 22nd inst. 2 7/32 p.c. 23rd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c. Bank of England Rate 2 1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 4 p.c. 3 Mos. 4 1/4 p.c. 6 Mos. 4 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

# GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 24.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 50.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89-12.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88-12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 73.
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94-11.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-80 Rs. 82-4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-10.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95-10.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93-7.
6 per cent Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 99/15
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99-13.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 99/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100/4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 100/15.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1936 Rs. 103/15.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 70/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 69/8.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 69/8.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 87/6.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101.
Forward Rates: 2nd July Settlement 3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 59.
5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 99-15.
Tone of Market:—Quiet but Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 24.

3 Months Discounts 2-3/32 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 2 7/32 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 1/2 p.c.
Call Money 4 p.c.
One, three and six months 4 p.c.
Tone of Money market:—Dull.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 p.c.

# LANCASHIRE COTTON IMPORTS

Mr. W. R. Smith, on behalf of the President of the Board of Trade, states in a written reply to Sir Herbert Samuel that the cotton goods exported from this country to China (including Hong-Kong), during the first four months of 1930 totalled 36,891,000 square yards and 42,837,000 square yards for the similar period of 1931, an increase of 5,996,000 square yards.

The figures for British India for those periods were 478,382,000 square yards and 139,917,000 square yards respectively, a decrease during the first four months of this year of 338,465,000 square yards.—"Manchester Guardian."

## City Of Antwerp

During the month of May, 897 sea-going vessels, measuring together 1,926,925 tons, entered the port. The average tonnage was 2148.

Among the inward ships of May 323 flew the British flag, 179 the German, 81 the Dutch, 65 the Belgian, 54 the Norwegian, 51 the French, 44 the Swedish, 32 the Danish, 14 the American, 12 the Finnish, 8 the Japanese, 8 the Italian, 6 the Greek, 5 the Portuguese, 5 the Spanish, 4 the Lettish, 4 the Estonian, 4 the Yugo-Slavian, 4 the Brazilian, etc., etc.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

EX. GODOWN.

Bombay, June 24.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 368 per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18 per case of 84 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 84 per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 24.

Castorseeds—delivery September; opening Rs. 33|14; highest Rs. 34; lowest Rs. 33|10; closing Rs. 33|10|6.

Groundnut seeds—delivery August; opening Rs. 32|7, highest Rs. 32|9 lowest Rs. 31|13; closing Rs. 32|1|6.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, June 24.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mint Gold, Ready | 21 | 4 | 0 |
| Mint Gold, 1st Settlement | 21 | 4 | 0 |
| Mint Gold, 2nd " | 21 | 4 | 6 |
| Silver, Ready | 44 | 1 | 0 |
| Silver, 1st Settlement | 43 | 14 | 0 |
| Silver, 2nd Settlement | 43 | 12 | 0 |

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 24.

Central India 348 bales.
Barsi-Nuggar 12 bales.
Berar 15 bales.
Central Provinces 167 bales.
Dhollera 103 bales.
Rajputana 31 bales.
Sind-Punjab 200 bales.
Compta-Dharwar 299 bales.
Western Northerns 621 bales.
Persians 46 bales.
Egyptians 43 bales.
East Africans 2924 bales.
Cotton 4809 bales.
Wheat 13479 cwts.
Linseed 2132 cwts.
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds 103 cwts.
Gingellyseeds 497 cwts.
Groundnuts 1883 cwts.
Casoorseeds 1777 cwts.
Rice 292 cwts.
Coal 566 tons.

## American Hydraulic Engineer In Peshawar

PESHAWAR, June 22.

Mr. Lyman E. Bishop, an American Hydraulic engineer, arrived here on June 14 from Russia. He has been employed by the Soviet Government on a two years' contract, as consulting engineer, to advise on how to double the cotton crop under the Five-Year plan by improved irrigation.

Most of his time was spent at Tashkent in Turkestan. He recently flew from Tashkent to Kabul, and from Kabul came to Peshawar. He left Peshawar on June 20 and will return to America via Bombay.—A. P.

## Work Resumed In Perambur workshop

MADRAS, June 23.

Workmen at the Perambur Mechanical workshop resumed work this morning in large numbers and it is expected that normal working will be in operation from the afternoon.—A.P.

POWELL'S
CREMENTHINE
IS A HIGHLY GERMICIDAL CLEANSING AND REFRESHING
TOOTH CREAM
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BOMBAY 4.

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Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
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She has repeated her slanders On India in another book
READ
MISS MAYO'S MOTHER INDIA.
A Rejoinder, By K. Natarajan. With an introduction by Mr. G. A. Natesan and criticisms of Tagore, Gandhi, Besant, etc. Fifth Edition. As. 12. To Subs. of the "INDIAN REVIEW." As. 10.
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FAMOUS PARSEES.
As politicians, philanthropists, captains of Industry, as energetic citizens of a common country, many Parsees have made their mark and it is but fitting that a record should be made of their lives. Contents: Sir J. Jeejeebhoy, Framji Cowasji Banaji Naoroji Ferdoonji, Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Sir Dinshaw Petit, S. S. Bengalee, Dadabhai Naoroji, K. R. Cama, J. N. Tata, Sir D. E. Wacha, Sir M. M. Mehta, Sir M. M. Bhownagaree, B M. Malabari, and Sir J. J. Modi.
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These ten tales which range over the vast field of Sanskrit Drama from the age of Bhasa down to Visakhadatta, are written on the lines of Lamb's Tales. Contents:—Vision of Vasavadatta, Avimaraka, Sakuntala, Malavika-agnimitra, Vikramoorvasiya Mrichakatika, Malati-Madhava, Nagananda, Ratnavali. and Mudraraksha.
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THE MAN AND HIS MISSION.
An enlarged and up-to-date edition of his life and teachings with an account of his activities in South Africa and India, his Great March in connection with "Salt Satyagraha," his arrest and Internment, the Slocombe interview, Sapru-Jayakar Negotiations.
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G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, MADRAS.

## EXPOSING HEADS OF REBELS

:0:

### Burma Government's Apologia

The "Rangoon Mail" writes:—The Government of Burma have now come out with an explanation of the circumstances under which heads of 16 rebels killed in an engagement with the Military at Wetto in Prome district were brought into Prome and exposed there. Though we feel that this explanation absolves the Government from direct responsibility for the atrocious conduct of the officials concerned it confirms the substance of the allegations made in the Burmese Press about the disgusting episode. It is amazing that the Officer in charge of the Military column should have stooped so low as to forget the sanctity of human bodies and perpetrate such a sacrilege against civilisation. The unfortunate peasants who turned into rebels were after all fellow-creatures, and no feeling of hostility should have been entertained against them after they had fallen on the battlefield. The explanation offered for the hideous act is that the Police Inspector accompanying the Military Party represented that the identity of the dead rebels was most important and that as the small Military Party could not conveniently and without exposing themselves to risks carry the entire dead bodies to town for identification, the Officer Commanding, after consideration, allowed the civil police to cut off the heads of the corpses and bring them into Prome. This version may be a correct estimate of what actually was intended, and it is possible that there was no idea of striking terror into the people's mind by such morally indefensible methods. We are glad that the Government of Burma have not attempted to justify the cruel indiscretion of the subordinate officials concerned, and have on the contrary decided to institute an inquiry into this inhuman episode with a view to bring the guilty officials to book. The authorities must realise that public opinion in the province, irrespective of parties and communities, has been rudely shocked by this very ghastly exposure. It is indeed unfortunate that such an episode should have occurred at a time when the relations between the Government of Burma and the Burmese people are most unhappy and when any slight indiscretion on either side is likely to add to the complexities of the situation.

## Fundamental Rights & Economic Changes

### BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOC. CALLS FOR OPINION FROM FEDERATION

The Secretary, Bombay Shroff Association, writes:

With reference to the announcement in the papers that the Fundamental Rights Committee of the Committee of the Congress was meeting on the 24th instant at Masulipatam to draft its report on the resolution regarding Fundamental Rights and Economic Changes passed by the Congress at Karachi, my Committee have addressed a letter to the President of the Federation requesting him to represent to Mr. Prakasam and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel the urgent necessity of postponing consideration of the matter till such time as the Federation had submitted its views on the subject. The Federation has asked for opinions from the members—bodies by the 15th of July and the Federation had still to formulate its collective opinion on the subject. In view of this fact it was urgently necessary that a question of such paramount importance to the commercial community should not be decided in the absence of opinion from the Federation which is the highest representative body of commercial interests in the country. My Committee have also suggested to the President to convene a special session of he Federation for consideration of this subject.

Further, my Committee have also addressed a letter to Mr. Prakasam, the convener of the Fundamental Rights Committee, to the above effect and have pointed out that any decision taken in absence of opinion from the Federation is likely to be considered by the commercial community as 'exparte' if unacceptable to them.

## FUTURE OF BERAR

:0:

### All-Parties' Resolution

(From Our Correspondent.)
AMRAOTI, June 22.

The All-Parties' Conference on the question of Berar's position in the future constitution of India was held yesterday at Akola under the presidentship of Veer Vamanrao Joshi, President, Berar Provincial Congress Committee. A gathering of about forty influencial Berarians from all groups of political opinion were present. Interesting discussion followed and about fifteen speeches were delivered. A resolution to the effect that Berar's case should be explained to the Congress representative and other members on the Round Table was passed and a Committee with twenty-one members with power to co-opt five more with Mr. Aney as President and Messrs. Biyani and Kanitkar as Secretaries was appointed to carry the work. The Conference lasted for five hours.

## LATE LADY TATA AND MR. KOLHATKAR

### Condolence Meeting.

Under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League a public condolence meeting was held on Saturday evening at the Aryan E. S. High School. G. L. Page being in the chair. The following resolutions were passed all standing.

RESOLUTION I.

This public meeting of the Aryan Excelsior League expresses its deep sense of sorrow at the sad and sudden demise of Lady Meherbai Dorabji Tata, C.B.E., at London. She was a friend of the poor, a social worker, a good speaker, a very fine tennis player and a generous hostess. The meeting offers its sincere condolence to Sir Dorabjee Tata and Dr. H. J. Bhabha in their advanced age.

RESOLUTION II.

"This public meeting of the A. E. League expresses its deep sense of sorrow at the sad and sudden death of Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar, B.A.,LL.B. in Bombay who was a great orator, true patriot, well known journalist, Marathi scholar and social reformer and offers its sympathy and condolence to the members of the family of the deceased in their sad bereavement."

## LADY D. J. TATA'S UTHAMNA SUBSCRIPTION LIST ...

The following is Lady Dorab Tata's Uthamna Subscription List:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Sir Dorabji J. Tata | 50,000 |
| Lady Ratan Tata | 3,000 |
| Dr. H. J. Bhabha | 2,500 |
| Mr. J. H. Bhabha | 1,000 |
| Mrs. J. H. Bhabha | 1,000 |
| Mr. & Mrs. N. B. Saklatvala | 1,500 |
| Mr. J. D. Ghandy | 1,000 |
| Mr. & Mrs. S. D. Saklatvala | 1,000 |
| Mr. Bapuji Hormasji Saklatvala | 500 |
| Mr. J. R. D. Tata | 500 |
| Mr. & Mrs. Kekobad Bapuji Saklatvala | 100 |
| Mr. Fardoonji M. Kanga | 200 |
| Mr. Nusserwanji Dadabhoy Tata | 100 |
| Mr. Nusserwanji Guzdar & Bros. | 500 |
| Mr. & Mrs. Rustomji Hormasji Rav. | 100 |
| Dr. Dinsha Darasha Barla | 1,000 |
| Messrs. Framji & Jamshedji Edalji Batlivala | 100 |
| Mrs. Dhunbai Kekhushru Nicholson | 500 |
| Mrs. Maneckbai Bomanshaw Nicholson | 50 |
| Mrs. Motibai Kaikhushru Divecha | 25 |
| Mr. & Mrs. Hormasji E. Bamji | 200 |
| Total | 64,875 |

## ALLEGED ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.

### Magistrate's Decision In Uran Case

(From a Correspondent.)

As the result of the preliminary inquiry which the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kolaba N. D., had ordered and himself conducted in the above matter, the complaint against Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim Valad Mahomed Jaffer alias Bapu Shet Toongekar, a wealthy merchant of Uran and his brother Mr. Mahomed Hason has been dismissed, as the Magistrate has been satisfied that there was no evidence connecting them with the alleged offence.

It will be remembered that the case was instituted by one Waman Ramchandra Mhatre against Gafoor, accused No. 1, for enticing away his wife Dwarki alias Bhagirthi with the help of Bapu Shet Toongekar and his brother accused Nos. 2 and 3. and the Magistrate had issued a search warrant for producing the woman before him. There was great excitement at Uran in the case as Mr. Bapu Shet Toongekar and his brother who were implicated as the accused in the case are rich and influential members of the Mahomedan community of the Kolaba district. In the course of his judgment dismissing the complaint against them the Magistrate says:—

The record of preliminary enquiry does not disclose any evidence connecting accused No. 2 and 3 with the alleged offence. It transpires from the evidence of the complainant and of his witnesses that in the morning of the 4th May, the woman was seen by them in the house of accused No. 2. But an explanation of her presence there that day is furnished by the self-same evidence of the prosecution witnesses. It is admitted by the witnesses that they did make a request to accused No. 2 to intercede on their behalf and to secure release of Dwaraki from the clutches of Gaffur. Accused No. 2 consented to intercede and asked the complainant's party to come the next day. The next day the deputation again went and it was then that the woman is said to have been found in the house of accused No. 2. Judging from what happened there, there are reasons to suppose that that day accused No. 2 caused the woman to be brought to his house specially for settling the custody of the woman amicably. Accused No. 2 told the witnesses that the woman was there and they might ask the woman whether she was willing to go with them and it is said that the complainant's party did interview the woman there. Hence, there is nothing to indicate that the presence of the woman in the house of accused No. 2 and 3 was for any other reason but to allow the members of the complaint's deputation to question her as to her desire to go with them or not.

There is, therefore, no evidence to connect accused No. 2 and 3 with the alleged offence and their role in this case seems to be only that of intermediators, their intervention being again at the seeking of the complainant's deputation itself. I, therefore, dismiss the complaint under Section 203 C.P.C. so far as accused No. 2 and 3 is concerned.

## BANDRA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

(From Our Correspondent.)
BANDRA, June 22.

The first meeting of the Village Congress Committee after its revival was held on Saturday 20th June at the Congress Office.

The Secretary Mr. V. V. Naik, read two letters, one from the Chairman of the Untouchables Committee and the other from the Secretary of the B. S. D. Congress Committee inquiring about the programme for the ensuing year.

To revive Prabhat Feris, a sub-Committee was formed.

As the last movement, had practically "demobbed' the volunteers, a sub-Committee of the Bandra Swayamsevak Dal was formed to re-organise the volunteers.

The Sub-Committees were requested to meet other persons interested in the movements and to report to the Village Congress Committee at the next meeting to be held on the 4th July.

TWO VACANCIES FOR CHRISTIANS.

The following were co-opted members of the Committee. Sjts Hira Rao, and Valli Mohamed Noormohamed and Smt. Kusum Desai. The Committee have left two seats to be filled in for two Christian members. who would desire to serve on the Committee.

The flag salutation ceremony was fixed to take place on the last Sunday of each month. The first to take place on Sunday the 28th inst., at the Old Patkar Blocks at 8 a.m.

Sjt. D. E. Pereira placed for the consideration of the Committee, a scheme for the hawking of Swadeshi cloth from door to door especially in the villages. The suggestion was kept over till the report of the Swayamsevak Dal Committee is received.

KANDIVLI NOTIFIED A COMMITTEE ELECTIONS.

If anything is a sample of the way in which Government is encouraging and is desirous of encouraging local self-Government, it is in connection with the Notified Area Committee for Kandivli and Poisar. Out of a council of 5 members, 3 are Government nominees, and the people's representatives from the minority.

This time there were four candidates, and a keen contest would have ensued, if Mr. Tricumdas had not withdrawn at the last moment. The election was held on Saturday at which Messrs. Frank Rebello (110 votes) and Edward Mendes (109 votes) came off successful. The 3rd candidate polled in only 31 votes.

WORKING FOR THE POOR.

Silent and useful work for the poor and helpless has been carried on by the St. Anthony's Guild of St. Andrew's Church, Bandra for the last 20 years. The report for the year 1930-31, states that 42 families were supported by the Guild. Besides, the Guild has built a fine 12 tenement building for its protegees. During the year under report, rice, bread, clothing etc., amounting to Rs. 2,600/- had been distributed and aid in other ways had also been rendered. The poor were medically attended gratis by Drs. J. H. Pereira. A D'Silva and P. A. Dias.

The feast of St. Anthony was celebrated yesterday and at the evening service, Rev. Dr. M. D'Souza, preached a stirring and eloquent sermon on charity.

## Political Arrest Day At Chembur

(From A Correspondent.)
CHEMBUR, June 20

Under the auspices of the Trombay Island Congress Committee a public meeting was held on 19th inst. at Chembur to celebrate the anniversary of the day of the first arrests made at Chembur. Swami Anand was in the chair. Messrs. Jabir Ali, R. H. Chemburkar, V. N. Purao and N. L. Lad delivered speeches to a large audience.

## MANCHESTER & LATHI CHARGES

To the editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Of the many articles in the papers either from the Englishmen in India or England, no one has yet given the true cause of the depletion of Manchester trades in India. They are crying in the wilderness when they say that the 'mal' administration of India or the severe boycotts is the cause. They conveniently ignore the fact that the late repression and the severe lathi charges made on the unarmed people of India have poisoned the minds of the people to such an extent that they look upon Manchester goods as poison itself.

"Let Manchester apportion the blame on those who are really the cause. It is really surprising that not one of those, that complain now, had come forward in those days to protest against such lathi charges, or even said a word against it. The only remedy now is that these complainants exert themselves to help India to get freedom which will go a long way towards their interest.—Yours, etc.,

ADVISER.

June 22.

Shop Remains Open On Sundays and Holidays
BEWARE
OF PERISHED AND DAMAGED GOODS
SOLD BY BAZAR PETTY DEALERS AND HAWKERS
OR THE FOREIGN WATERPROOFS AS SWADESHI
Ask For Congress Certificate Before Buying
BUY
MARROTT'S
New Waterproofs
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN INDIA
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SEPOY—"THERE"

## INDIAN FILMS ABROAD.

(Continued from page 4.)

in film. Probably they only wanted to look at the audience!

**"THE BEST PLAYER."**

The child was the best player in the whole crowd and he acted true to actual life—which all appreciated. So were the animals and architecture (as well as vegetation) including interiors of temples shown greatly admired. The crowd scenes were helter-skelter, without check or direction. Some of the Indian customs, such as eating, bathing and expression of countenance, which were tone to life but excited the ridicule of the Spectators, thanks to their superiority sense in these matters and manners. But since the picture was made for India and Indians, we need not take offence at their surprise.

On the whole, the film impressed the onlookers on the wonders of India.

**APING IS NOT ART.**

With regard to acting, I may be permitted to suggest some reforms. I do not understand why Indians should study and ape European histrionic art, because Indian acting is antiquated or "ridiculous." The Euopean acting too appears to me to be ridiculous, at least for Indian pictures. The introduction of European and American features in Indian films, such as European love scenes, hand kissing and American hurley-burley or Fairbanks heroism, are ill suited for Indian motives and acting 'by Indians.' Moreover, they nor the audience can 'ever' get into the spirit of it, for a "show of a new effect." Further European films are too much directed and subdued, while Indian actors like to exaggerate. The best thing in acting would be the common line between the two—not too serious, not too ridiculous. 'nor too sentimental.'

**THE INDIAN STAGE.**

The Indian stage combines seriousness and morals with comedy and buffoonery. That is true of all Asiatic drama up to Japan. Why should we give it up because it doesn't suit European taste? In this matter and in acting, we may learn much from Javanese, Chinese and Japanese art. For the Europeans even, the Far Eastern arts are greater than Indian and European, and books on these complain negligence of their classic tastes in favour of vulgar European "styles." On the other hand, the same books suggest that 'Europe' could enrich its art by borrowing from Far East. The (Popular) Kabuki stage of Japan seems to be best suited for India. In Asia, theatre is a popular art—not aristocratic. Carl Hageman says: "Art is Asiatic not European, technic of stage is European."

## LOVE SCENES IN AN INDIAN FILM

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow some space in the valuable columns of your paper for the following few lines in the interest of educated film goers and oblige?

With the object of doing my duty towards the encouragement of our Indian films, I have been recently attending many Indian films, and last week I attended a show at the West End Cinema which was exhibiting a film entitled "Noor Alam" or "Queen of love". While I was struck with many of the improvements so far effected in the Indian film industry with regard to acting and photography I was rather pained to find sceneres, writing and direction faulty and some of the love scenes were over-done. The high quality and naturaliness of acting by Sulochana was indeed admirable, but in one love scene I found Sulochana and Billimoria over-doing their parts. It was in the forest where Yasmin and Azad had taken shelter from the fury of King Kaiman. Some educated men in the audience simply turned away their faces in disgust. Such excesses, are likely to harm the prestige of Indian films.—Yours, etc.,

DECENCY.

June 9.

## LATE MR. A. B. KOLHATKAR

### G. K. Union's Condolence Resolution.

(From A Correspondent.)

A mass meeting of the textile workers was held at Lalbaug Maidan under the auspices of the G. K. Union Mr. Kandalkar presiding when a resolution expressing condolence at the death of Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar was unanimously passed. There were thousands of workers present to show their love and affection for the departed editor of the "Sandesh."

Mr. Mhapankar proposed the resolution which was supported by Messrs. Kuval, Mrs. Ushabai Dange, Thorat, Joshi and Gulab Rasul.

Some members of the Tarun Kamgar Sangh tried to create trouble but they were break up the meeting.

SIMLA, June 23.

Mr. F.C. Pavry, a member of the Railway Board, will proceed on a short monsoon tour on the 12th July visiting Madras, Mysore, Vizagapatam Harbour, Calcutta and Bally Bridge. He will return to Simla on the 26th July.—A.P.

## "DARSHAN" OF "FRONTIER GANDHI" AT JAIPUR.

### "Buy More Khadi," He Says.

(From A Correspondent).

JAIPUR CITY, June 23.

On his way to Peshawar from Ahmedabad, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the "Frontier Gandhi" broke journey at Jaipur on noon of 22nd instant. He visited the museum and thereafter he gave a darshan to hundreds of people who had gathered at the local khadibhandar to have his darshan. He talked to some of the people and replied to some queries on the present situation.

**'BUY MORE KHADI'**

While leaving Khan Sahib issued the following public appeal.

"To-day I had the pleasure of visiting the All-India Spinners Association, Khadibhandar Jaipur. I was pleased to see the great improvement khadi has made in the last ten years. I came to know that Jaipur Bhandar has got in stock khadi worth about one lac and consequently further work is considerably suffering. I would appeal to my countrymen to do something towards reducing the present stock and thus helping the cause of the poor. The Khan Sahib left Jaipur at midnight by mail for Peshawar.

**RELEASED FROM JAIL**

Mr. Kundanlal, a khadibhandar worker, who had been sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment, was released this morning and received by his friends at the jail gate.

## THE RANI OF JHANSI.

### Annual Celebration.

(From A Correspondent)

JHANSI, June 21.

In the spacious halls of the Ganesh Mandir, the Annual celebration of the birthday of the Rani Laxmi Bai, commonly known as the Rani of Jhansi was held for the last three or four days.

In a varied programme the most successful items were the gathering of the poets who vied with one another in describing the qualities of a Rani and her historic fight at Bhander with the British Government, and also the fine musical entertainment given by the Young Men's Concert Club.

In the course of speeches by different speakers the names of Tantiya Topi, Shivaji, Mahadaji Scindhia and Nana Sahib were mentioned. The speakers mainly dwelt on the bravery of the Rani. The average attendance at these meetings was from 2 to 3 thousand per day and every day a large photograph of the Rani on horseback with some followers leaving the fort was exhibited at these meetings. The Concert Club rendered free service.

## MARKET AT CHEMBUR

(From a Correspondent).

CHEMBUR, June 21.

A largely attended public meeting of Ratepayers and residents of Chembur was held on Saturday the 20th inst. at 8 p.m. at Chembur Naka. Mr. G. E. Jones was unanimously elected to the Chair.

Mr. J. R. Chemburker proposed a resolution thanking the Notified Area Committee for having deliberated on the question of granting a contract for Rs. 5 per month for a market. Mr. Ramkrishna H. Chemburker rose to propose an amendment reiterating the demand of the public as made at a previous meeting that the Notified Area Committee should have a market of its own, that the Notified Area Committee should derive the full benefits of the market so as to increase its revenues and that the market should be erected at a place far away from residential quarters. The original resolution was lost and the amendment was carried by a large majority, only 10 persons voting for the original proposal.

Rangoon.—Records, documents, library and furniture were completely destroyed as a result of a fire which broke out in the Sessions Court building at Toungoon early on Sunday morning. The cause of the fire is unknown.—A. P.

The bi-election for the Nagpur and Chattisgarh Landholders' Constituency seat which fell vacant due to the death of Sir Shanker Rao Chitnavis will be held on Tuesday, (21st prox.). The second day of July has been fixed as the last date for filing of nomination papers which will be scrutinised on the 3rd.

Rugby.—Mr. Arnold Bennet, the well-known author, whose will was proved left estate valued at £4,000.—B. O. W.

## ALLEGED POLICE DEFIANCE OF DELHI PACT

### Sequel To Picketing In Kerala.

CALICUT, June 20.

Details of alleged Police excesses in Kerala, are now available in a statement which Mr. P. K. Kunhisankara Menon, B.A., B.L., a leading Congressman, has addressed to the President of the Kerala Congress Committee. Mr. Menon deals exhaustively with the alleged defiance of the Delhi peace pact committed by the police officials of Quilandy, a small town twenty miles to the north of Calicut. The statement is issued in vernacular.

Mr. Menon suggests that the Madras Government, Mahatma Gandhi, President Vallabhbhai Patel, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru be immediately informed of this strange police attitude. It will be remembered that the auction sale is near at hand.

LATER.

News has reached here that the Quilandy police have again arrested two volunteers picketing the toddy shop and that they were later on released on bail.

VOLUNTEERS OFFER ARREST.

Hearing about the Quilandy incidents, volunteers belonging to the Kerala Yuvak Sangha rushed to the spot offering themselves to be arrested.

The local press has criticised the police methods.

## BOMBAY'S FOREIGN TRADE.

### Decreases In Piecegoods Import.

BOMBAY, June 23.

The aggregate value of the foreign trade of Bombay—imports and exports—for the month of May 1931 amounted to Rs. 8.69 crores, showing a fall of Rs. 5.74 crores, or nearly 40 per cent, as compared with the figures for the corresponding month of the previous year. This is due to smaller shipments of merchandise and reduced shipments of Indian produce. Imports and exports of treasures also showed considerable decreases.

Imports of merchandise were valued Rs. 4.56 crores, showing a decrease of Rs. 1.66 crores, or nearly 27 per cent, due chiefly to smaller arrivals of most of the principal articles of imports, the most important being cotton piecegoods (nearly 19 3/4 million yards and Rs. 59.21 lakhs). Noticeable increases were recorded under raw cotton, artificial silk yarn and wheat. Imports of gold fell by Rs. 98.6 lakhs to Rs. 16.13 lakhs and those of silver at Rs. 1.09 crores to Rs. 17.75 lakhs.

The total collection of import duty amounted to Rs. 77,40,492 (of which Rs. 9,02,948 represented articles of luxury) as against Rs. 1,28,44,132 in May 1930 and Rs. 1,14,48,560 in April 1931.

Exports of Indian produce were valued at Rs. 3,53 crores as against Rs. 5.47 crores, during the same months last year, showing a fall of Rs. 1.94 crores or 35 per cent, owing mainly to small shipments of raw cotton.

Exports of silver fell by Rs. 7.27 lakhs to Rs. 13,500.

Re-exports of foreign merchandise advanced by Rs. 64,629 to Rs 24.96 lakhs.—A. P.

## How Credit Societies Can Help National Cause

(From Our Correspondent).

VILE PARLE, June 21.

The annual general meeting of the Vile Parle Credit Co-operative Society was held on Sunday morning at 9 p.m. at the Tilak Mandir when Mr. Ramnikrai Mehta, the manager of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank presided.

At the outset the Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting. Thereafter the members passed the submitted statement of accounts and the balance sheet which shows the profit of about seven hundred rupees. A dividend of 7 1|2 per cent was then declared to the registered shareholders.

The Chairman while eulogising the part played by the Vile Parle public in the last struggle, the Chairman remarked that the constructive aspect was never lost sight of the Municipal election, the working of the national Schools and of the Credit Society were some of the items in the direction. But, he asked, what was the function of such societies? mere giving of loan was not enough. It was upto the executive board to see that the money advanced to their members was properly utilised and not wasted in anti-national purposes. Foreign cloth may be cheaper for the immediate objective but it was against national economy and none of the members should be allowed the loan for such anti-national purposes as the buying of foreign cloth or indulgence in liquor. And a special general meeting might be called for the purpose of consideration of the nature of such restriction.

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| x-Kaga ,, | 5860 | 29 June | 13 July |
| Hakozaki ,, | 10500 | --- | @13 ,, |
| Terukuni ,, | 12000 | .... | @ 26 ,, |
| Hakodate ,, | 5303 | 16 July | 30 July |
| Hakusan ,, | 10500 | --- | @10Aug |
| x Tango ,, | 6893 | 29 July | 12 ,, |

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| Harima Maru | 10500 | 10 June | 23 June |
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| Tatsuta ,, | 22000 | 8 July | 14 July |

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| Havre ,, | 25th ,, | 6th Aug. |
| Borneo ,, | 9th Aug. | 22nd ,, |

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# SHIPPING NEWS

## Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

June 24.

Heimei Maru, Takuchi, Bassein.
Nirpura, Witson, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

June 25.

Howra, Trimble, Rangoon.
Wartenfels, Schinier, Hamburg.
Gurada, Crave, Calcutta.

LOADING.

June 24.

Steamer Vita for Busrah.
Steamer Bankura for Busrah.
Steamer Warfield for London.

S S Heimei Maru: The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Heimei Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein, with a cargo of rice.

S S Nirpura: The B I S N Co's steamer Nirpura arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S S Howra: The B I S N Coy's steamer Howra will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Wartenfels: The L Edwards Ltd steamer Wartenfels will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Garada: The B I S N Coy's steamer Garada will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, June 24.

S S Jalarashmi; Agents: S S N Co; from Calcutta: 520 tons coal, 11000 pieces fire bricks and 100 bags fire clay.

From Tuticorin: 670 bales cotton, 164 bales yarn and 20 bags tea.

From Cochin: 3481 bundles coir yarn, 213 bundles coir ropes, and 163 bundles mats.

S S Chakla; Agents: M M & Co; from Busrah: 8 nongs empty cylinders.

From Mohmarah: 48 bags raisin, 39 bags skins and 157 bundles wool.

From Bushire: 13 bags wool, 35 bags attari, 30 bags almond kernals, 42 bags sheep skins and 106 bales cotton.

From Bunder-Abbas: 110 bundles dry fish, 39 bags almond kernals, 89 bags assofoetida and 21 bags almonds.

From Ahwaz: 126 bundles attari, and 50 bales wool.

From Karachi: 4608 bags wheat, 130 bags wheat flour, 68 bags dry fruits, 24 bags zeera, 42 bags sawa seeds, 209 bags rice, 326 bags gram, 54 bags gram dhall and 38 bags zeera seeds.

S S Ozarda; Agents: M M & Co; from Calcutta: 284 cases H cloth, 825 cases gunnies, 137 cases jute twine, 14 cases soap, 275 cases medicine, 30 cases hardware, 75 cases betel-nuts, 94 cases gramophone goods, 24 cases lime juice, 60 cases chirata, 70 cases cardammums, 122 cases pudle powder, 36 cases almonds, 19 cases biscuits, 206 drums coal pitch, 66 drums disinfectant fluid, 1601 drums linseed oil, 796 drums paint, 20 drums dyes, 64 drums P wax, 5266 bags tice, 3942 pieces pipes, 10539 pieces pipes fittings, and 803 bags tea.

S S C/o Bedford; Agents: F F Campbell and Co; from New York: 200 cases auto parts, 69 cases soap, 50 cases wheat flakes, 40 cases corn bakes, 305 cases batteries, 167 cases playing cards, 375 cases windspacer, 26 cases truck parts, 40 cases preservatives, 60 cases medicines, 50 cases paper bag linings, 61 cases cleaning compound, 34 cases lamps, 160 cases pipes, 190 cases springs, 640 cases tyres, 92 cases leather trimmings, 50 cases leather tents, 199 cases enamel, 52 bales cotton waste, 39 cases fruits, 43 cases old clothings, 128 cases motor cars, 50 cases Q oats, 95 cases cotton remnants, 50 cases dextrine, 39 cases mental, 32 drums dye-stuff, 310 drums chemicals, 913 drums lub. oil, 95 drums lub. grease, 1801 drums asphalt and 209 bars silver bullion. shir & Co; 21 bales woollen carton.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, June 24.

S S Mantua; for London: 1000 cwts linseed oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 13 cwts deer horns, B Ardeshir & Co; 21 bales woollen carpets, F Dil; 3 bales animal skin, F N Roubino; 19 bales animal skin, H Habibullah; 23 bales animal skin, Cox & Kings Ltd; and 40 bales cotton kapak, B N & Hayley Ltd.

For Vorva: 50 bales cotton yarn, D Sassoon & Co.

S S Warfield; for Dunkirk: 2000 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 8000 cwts groundnuts, R Ratilal; 2000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton raw, B Mavji & Co; and 220 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Hull: 4000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros; 2000 cwts castor seed, R Ratilal & Co; and 1000 cwts myrabolium, C Jiwanlal & Co.

For Antwerp: 30 bales wool raw W T Suren.

For New York: 34 bales cotton rags, B Mahomkhlal & Co.

For Bremen: 175 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

S S Delhi, for Hamburg: 1000 cwts joowari, M Bhuta & Co; 4000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 1534 cwts groundnut oil cakes, K M Nathoo; 28 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co; 55 bales cotton raw, T Products Ltd; and 63 cwts gum Arabic, D Mavji and Co.

For Rotterdam: 1000 cwts joowari, T S Thadani & Sons; 10 bales kapak cotton, C Jivanlal & Co; 4000 cwts groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 1980 cwts joowari, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton raw Bombay Co; and 55 bales cotton raw, T Products Ltd.

For Amsterdam: 210 cwts gum karoya, D Mavji & Co.

S S Alipore, for Shanghai: 2700 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; and 2000 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Moji: 200 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka: 100 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe: 1000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trg Co; 700 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co; 235 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co; 596 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo, 150 bales cotton raw, M Amersey & Co.

For Yokkaichi: 100 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

S S Tokiwa Maru, for Shanghai: 1000 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

## PEACE IN ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

RUGBY, June 23.

The Conference of the Executive of the Engineering Unions in London to-day by an overwhelming majority accepted the employers modified proposals for changes in the working conditions and overtime rates. The new terms will come into operation from July 6 and peace has thus been preserved in industry.—B. O. W.

## Conference Between Ry. Men's Federation And Ry. Board

SIMLA, June 23.

The half yearly conference between the All-India Railwaymens Federation and the Railway Board comes off on 25th and 26th instant when only two question to be discussed are re-trenchment on railways and reinstatement of G. I. P. Railway strikers. Those representing the Federation will be Jamnadas Mehta, President, V. V. Giri General Secretary, S. C. Joshi (G. I. P.) Dewan Chamanlal and Ladikram (N. W. R.) Sambasivarao, Mysore. Kanshi Nath Muttu (B. N. R.), A. M. Khan (N. W. R.), Surendranath and Bhatnagar (E. I. R.) J. N. Gupta and N. N. Chatterjee (E. B. R.); K. K. Gupta (A. B. R.) Sridhar Naik (N. S. R.) and Subbarao (B. B. and C. I. R.) Almost all those have arrived and after discussions with the Railway Board the Railwaymen's representatives will meet in Convention on the 27th to decide on the steps that might be considered necessary.—A. P.

## PRINCE CHARMING'S 37TH BIRTH DAY

RUGBY, June 23.

The Prince of Wales celebrated his thirty-seventh birthday today. He received messages of greetings and congratulation from many parts of the world.—B. O. W.

## Frontier Regulations Committee

PESHAWAR, June 23.

Total repeal of the Frontier Crimes Regulations and Murderous Outrages Act was urged by two non-official witnesses to-day before the Frontier Regulations Committee. Mr. Karimdad Khan, retired police inspector, Jirga Member and Municipal Commissioner, Bannu, said that F. C. R. had been enacted without consulting public opinion and their removal would lead to restoration of goodwill between people and government. Witness did not admit existence of special conditions justifying special laws and said that hired assassins were no more procurable here than in the Punjab.

Ataullah Khan, vakil and Secretary of Muslim Association, Dera Ismail Khan, in his evidence stated that F. C. R. were worse than law applicable to criminal tribes in the Punjab. These were disliked by the people beacuse they stigmatised Pathans as inferior and derogative, not done also judicial and jirga trials were incompatable with each other.—A. P.

# POONA DAY BY DAY

## Popatlal Shah Amongst Villagers

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, June 23.

Srijut Popatlal Shah of Poona paid a visit to Islampur on the 18th instant. He was very warmly received by the villagers and taken in procession. In the morning Sjt. Popatlal Shah picketed a small foreign cloth shop and explained to the people the method to be adopted for picketing. After sometime he picketed another big foreign cloth shop in Petha. Here it so happened that a customer who had bought foreign cloth returned it when requested by Sjt. Shah to do so.

VILLAGERS HEAR POPATLAL.

In the evening Sjt. Popatlal Shah addressed a meeting attended by abouth 5000 people. Sjt. Charmarker presided. Sjt. Kulkarni and Sjt. Dube asked the audience to give up the use of foreign cloth and take up to Swadeshi. Also they asked them to carry out the constructive programme such as liquor prohibition, village organisation, etc. Mr. Phaltanker also spoke few words. Sjt. Popatlal Shah then explained to the people the way in which the picketing should be carried out; and hoped that people shall carry on the work of picketing foreign cloth shops and liquor shops of which the beginning was most at his hands. With a vote of thanks the meeting terminated.

FINE ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION.

The fine Arts and crafts Exhibition will be held on 19th August 1931 in Poona this year. It those who intend to send in their works should do so before the 10th August 1931, to the following address Mr. Godbole, 120 Narayan Peth Poona City.

KALA BADA JAMAT MEETING.

A meeting of the Kala Bada Jamat was held last night under the Presidentship of Mr. Mohamedali Post Md. The accounts were passed unanimously and also it was decided every effort should be made to give education to the adults and to stop liquor drinking.

## Education Through Libraries

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, June 23.

The annual general meeting of the Maharashtra Libraries Association was held on Sunday, under the presidentship of Sardar Abasaheb Mujumdar. After the adoption of the report of the year, the president reviewed the Library Movement in the western part of India where Marathi is the main vernacular. He regretted the apathy of the Government of Bombay regarding the spread of education through libraries. He emphasised the fact that public libraries being one of the nation building departments, the State and the local self-governing institutions could ill afford to neglect them in the uphill task of reconstruction that is ahead of us all.

Mr. D. W. Joshi, the Hon. General Secretary, proposed that the Hon. Mr. Raffiuddin Ahmed, Education Minister, who has been an ardent lover of education throughout his life be approached with a view to secure annual grants-in-aid to public libraries in the presidency, and expressed the hope that a conference of the library workers and the heads of schools and colleges in this connection at a central place like Baroda is sure to lend impetus to the diffusion of knowledge through libraries.

## PATIALA TO ATTEND PRINCES' MEETING

SIMLA, June 23.

The Associated Press understands that the Maharajah of Patiala has decided to attend the meeting of Princes in Bombay at the end of the month with a view to placing his case against Federation.

PUNJAB STATES REPRESENTATIVES

The Nawab of Malerkotla, Dewan Abdul Hamid of Kapurthala and the Raja of Mandi are among those invited by the Nawab of Bhopal to represent the Punjab States at the Conference.—A.P.

## CAMBRIDGE HONOURS MR. ANDREW MELLON

RUGBY, June 23.

Mr. Andrew Mellon who visited Cambridge to see his son to-day received his degree of Bachelor of Arts was himself the recipient of distinction. The intention of the University to confer upon him the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Law was not generally known and he received loud applause when wearing scarlet robe he was presented to Vice-Chancellor by public orator who in course of laudatory sheech in latin coupled Mr. Mellon's visit to England with President Hoover's recent pronouncement.—B. O. W.

Calcutta.—Mr. Barada Prasanna Pain (Congress) was re-elected Chairman of the Howrah Municipality at a meeting of the Commissioners on Monday evening. Mr. Khagendranath Ganguly, also a Congressman, was elected Vice-Chairman.—A. P.

## FIRE IN HOUSE AT CAWNPORE.

### Mild Sensation In Hindu Quarters

CAWNPORE, June 23.

A fire broke out near the Bajria Mosque in Colonelganj in a Hindu house vacated since the last riots. The fire was noticed on the second floor at 1/30 p.m. The fire brigade reached the place immediately and after 45 minutes work extinguished the fire. Mild sentation prevails in Hindu quarters.

Colonelganj, it will be recalled, was the locality which was worst affected during the last riots.—A. P.

## ARABIC RIGHTS ASSOCIATION

### Raising Funds For National Work

A special correspondent from Jaffa writes:—

The Arabic Rights Association has issued a statement about the placing of boxes for collecting money for national purposes. In this connection it is interesting to note that different branches have been established in America, Syria and Iraq and other Muslim countries that are friendly towards Palestine.—"Al Ehram".—"Muslim Outlook."

## Stabbing Outrage At Lucknow

LUCKNOW, June 23.

A sensation prevailed last night at 2 a.m. in Manbulgaj Mohalla when one Rahim Bux, a vegetable seller, it is alleged, stabbed his son, aged 15, and his wife and then attempted to commit suicide. On hearing the commotion, the people of the neighbouring house ran to the spot and immediately called for police. All the three were sent to the Thana but the boy expired on the way. Both the man and his wife are now in the hospital, the former being under arrest.—A. P.

## BANKING COMMISSION'S REPORT

(Continued from page 6.)

hands of a Danish subject. No foreign bank can open a branch in Australia. Even in New York, branches of foreign banks are not allowed, but only agencies can be established.

THE STATE EXCHANGE BANK.

With reference to the State Exchange Bank as recommended by the minority of the Commission, the other salient objection, besides those we have already noted, is that if the existing exchange banks are left unhampered, they are sure to combine against the State Banks. This combination would form a very powerful rival in view of the fact that these exchange banks are able to obtain money in the European markets at a very low rate of interest. Besides this, these exchange banks command markets all over the world, which are open to them for the purpose of exchange business, which advantage an Indian State Exchange Bank may not possess in the same proportion, and thus they may not be able to quote an exchange rate which is more favourable than that quoted by the exchange banks. The State Exchange Bank will also have to open out branches at different centres in India, besides branches and agencies all over Europe, which will involve considerable obligations on the Government Finance. We are informed that the suggestion is that the Government remittances should be given to the State Exchange Bank. If so, they will be remittances, more or less, on one side and in order to counteract and cancel them, trade bills will have to be dealt in.

A DOUBLE DISADVANTAGE

Our joint stocks banks will, thus, not only suffer as we have already indicated in connection with commercial banking, pure and simple, but the very existence of a powerful and additional rival will make it impossible for them to develop exchange banking houses within their sphere of operation. If the State Exchange Bank is to receive deposits, we shall be adding one more factor which will help to wipe out our Indian Joint Stock Banks. In short, the objection is that instead of removing rivals from the field of local banking, by placing restrictions on the exchange banks in connection with their deposits, this recommendation seeks to add one more powerful rival. Under the circumstances, the suggestion of the majority that the Imperial Bank should be asked to take exchange banking in hand, seems to be the only alternative, eliminating as it does, the danger of bringing into existence a powerful rival in the form of a State Exchange Bank against the expansion of our Indian joint stock banks. We trust the recommendations of the Commission and the details dealt with by them in their report would help and guide India to that stage of progress in banking which would give her on a footing of equality with the greatest banking centres in the world and that too at an early date.

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1931.

## "FIRST PRACTICAL STEP TOWARDS WORLD RECOVERY"

—:o:—

### How Hoover Proposal Is Looked At By British Press.

### FRANCE'S REPLY TO U. S. A. BEING DRAFTED.

LONDON, June 23.

"The first real practical step towards world recovery" and "great ray of hope for future of world" was the description applied to President Hoover's plan by Mr. J. H. Thomas in a speech at the luncheon of the American Chamber of Commerce, London, to-day. He said that President Hoover's "wonderful and magnificent action" showed that the Americans were alive not only to the economic but also to psychological factors of the situation.—Reuter.

### "PRACTICAL STEP TOWARDS WORLD RECOVERY

London, June 23.—Grierson has received communication from the Air Ministry releasing him from further service in R.A.F.—Reuter.

### FRANCE DISCUSSES HOOVER'S PROPOSAL

#### Reply To Be Given Later

LONDON, June 23

Paris.—Government discussed President Hoover's proposal, today, but will not decide the text of reply until it meets again tomorrow.—Reuter.

### Japan To Accept Proposal

LONDON, June 23.

Tokio.—It is understood that Government has virtually agreed to accept proposal whenever it is formally approached.—Reuter.

## *FRANCE'S REPLY TO U. S.*

### *Not Prepared To Forego Annuities Under Young Plan.*

LONDON, June 24.

Paris.—Although the French reply to President Hoover's proposal will not be put into its final form until to-day's Cabinet meeting the French Premier M. Laval, last evening indicated to the United States Ambassador the substance of France's answer.

It is believed in diplomatic circles that the reply insists that Germany shall continue to pay unconditional annuities under the Young Plan. France, however, is prepared to hand over these annuities to the Bank for International Settlements, which will make loans therewith to those Central European countries most severely hit by the present crisis and to make up for the deficit in French Budget, caused by the handing-over of these annuities.

The French Government will, doubtless, be obliged to postpone its plan of national reconstruction.—Reuter.

### French Govt. Confers With Italian & Belgian Govts.

LONDON, June 23.

Paris.—The French reply to President Hoover is now being drafted but before despatching it the French Government is discussing the questions involved with the Italian and the Belgian Governments. Well-informed circles express an opinion that the reply will take the form of country proposal aiming at obtaining certainty that the Young Plan will not be affected.—Reuter.

### GERMANY ACCEPTS PRESIDENT HOOVER'S PROPOSAL

LONDON, June 23.

Washington.—The German Government through the German Embassy, has formally accepted President Hoover's proposal.—Reuter.

### BRITAIN ACCEPTS HOOVER'S PROPOSAL

RUGBY, June 23.

When questioned in the Commons to-day regarding the recent talks with Mr. Mellon, the Premier stated that the conversations were in no way official and therefore he had nothing to report.

The British Government's cordial acceptance in broad principle of President Hoover's proposals announced by Premier in the Commons yesterday was today handed to United States Government by British Ambassador at Washington. Sir Ronald Lindsay.—B. O. W.

### AUSTRALIA WELCOMES HOOVER'S PROPOSAL

RUGBY, June 23.

In the House of Representatives at Canbera to-day Mr. Scullin, the Australian Premier, said that he cordially joined with Mr. MacDonald in welcoming President Hoover's proposals and eagerly awaiting details. Allowing for relief Britain had already afforded to Australia and also foregoing of Australia's share in reparations he estimated that Australia's net gain would be 3,90,000 pounds.—B. O. W.

## How Labour Paper Looks Upon Hoover Proposal

RUGBY, June 23.

Prompt acceptance by Britain of President Hoover's proposals is warmly approved by the newspapers.

The "Times" says: "Europe which has been offered a breathing space, if able to speak with single voice, it would doubtless echo cordiality with which spokesmen of all parties in Britain have welcomed the proposal. But if, as is regrettable certain, dissatisfied voices may later he heard even in United States. It follows that as consequence of greater contrast and diversification of European life, unanimous response can hardly be secured. The desire of President Hoover for extreme promptitude in reply is natural and is amply justified by his belief that the tonic value of the suggested postponement would be dangerously lessened by delay. Equally understandable is Mr. Stimson's intimation that acceptance by all Powers concerned must be taken as necessary condition of America's offer."

It is recognised that, in particular, France may be difficult to convince.

BITTER PILL FOR FRANCE

The "Morning Post' says: "We in Britain have made our sacrifices in the matter of War debts long ago. We have taken upon ourselves other burdens which it is difficult enough for us to bear, but we have become more or less inured to resulting hardships. But for France who had adjusted herself to certain expectation of large receipts from Germany, it is bitter pill to have to accept a loss of twenty million pounds on the top of substantial budget deficit. Yet generous co-operation of France is indispensable to the success of the plan. The failure of the plan is unthinkable. But its speedy inauguration is essential to success.

IS IT CONTRAVENTION OF YOUNG PLAN.

The "Daily Telegraph" says: "The possibility must be faced that France may not agree to postponement of those unconditional payments which stand on special footing. Whether any such reservation would be acceptable in Washington is among questions now being raised in diplomatic discussions; that is that postponement of unconditional annuities or any portion of them would be contravention of the Young Plan.

The "Manchester Guardian" fears that the entire value of President Hoover's proposal would be sacrificed if France refuses to suspend unconditional payment and insists on a guarantee that the Young Plan will not eventually be altered. The essential part of the proposal lies in the possibility that it will lead to complete revision of debts and reparations. Included in the proposals is the World Conference for this purpose. And the ultimate benefit of the acceptance by all Powers concerned would be eventually prejudiced if France were permitted to impose conditions which would preclude any further steps next year."

FRANCE'S CHOICE.

The 'Daily News' recognises that on paper France appears to stand to lose more than any country except America. France, however, has to choose not between American moratorium and the position as it but between America's moratorium and German moratorium which means beyond all question end of any payments at all. There is no doubt which course is wiser in her own interests.

HARD ON FRENCH TAX-PAYER.

The "Daily Mail" says: France's case is altogether different from that of other creditor countries and deserves special consideration. "Is it just" it asks, "to expect the French tax-payers in this year of strain and distress to provide another twenty million pounds in order to meet the cost of letting Germany off strictly the reparation payments. She has solemnly bound herself to make?"

SOUND BUSINESS INVESTMENT.

The "Daily Herald" trusts that French Cabinet will not heed to the mischievous counsel of those who urge her to stand on the letter of the bond. The world recognises that President Hoover is asking France to make immediate pecuniary sacrifice which like the American sacrifice is sound business proposal—investment rather than sacrifice.—B.O. W.

## COUNCILLORS WALK OUT

### Sequel To Municipal Chairman's Ruling

### CALICUT VOTES FOR GANDHIJI'S PORTRAIT

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, June 21.

Wednesday last was a red-letter day for the Calicut Municipal Council, when a heated discussion was inaugurated on the question of hanging Gandhiji's portrait in all Municipal schools and other institutions and flying the national flag over the Municipal Office Building. The Council hall was packed with a large number of visitors and about twenty councillors. Mr. K. Madhava Menon, Congressman, moved the following resolution:—"This Council resolves that a portrait of Mahatma Gandhi be hung in every Municipal School and in the Municipal Library and Council Chamber."

The Chairman, Mr. C. V. Narayana Menon, observed that he was prepared to agree to the resolution provided municipal funds were not spent. He suggested that the cost be contributed by the members.

Mr. E. Narayanan Nair, ex-Chairman, observed that the resolution would mean practically nothing, if municipal funds could not be used for it. There was no rule which prohibited the expenditure. The resolution, he added, must be either passed or rejected, as it stood.

Mr. C. J. Templeman, European Councillor, said that personally he had no objection to the portrait being hung, but he thought Mahatma Gandhi himself would prefer the money being spent for civic amenities to poor citizens than on his portrait.

MOPLAH'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. S. V. Aboobucker, a Moplah Councillor, in supporting the resolution, said that Gandhiji was doubtless a great man and as such, his portrait would be a source of education to boys.

The resolution was then put to vote and carried amidst cheers by 14 votes against 2.

NATIONAL FLAG QUESTION.

Mr. Madhava Menon then read the following resolution:—This Council resolves that a national flag be hoisted in every Municipal Building and every Municipal school.

The Chairman then gave his ruling. As considered that he could not allow the resolution and so he ruled it out of order.

Mr. Madhav Menon then wanted to move his next resolution regarding the teaching of national songs in schools, but the chairman said that his ruling applied to that also.

Mr. Menon thereupon remarked that there was no use of his remaining in the Council and walked out, followed by five other councillors.

KERALA CONGRESS ELECTIONS

The final results in the elections to the Provincial Committee were announced to-day. Five seats available for Calicut were contested by ten candidates. The following candidates were returned for Calicut,—Mr. Mohammad Abdur Rahiman, Editor, "The Al-Ameen," Mr. U. Gopala Menon, Vakil, Mr. E. Moidu Moulvi and two others.

The first meeting of the newly constituted Provincial Committee will be held at Calicut on the 28th instant.

## NUMBER OF ARRESTS UNDER ORDINANCE

### Youths Deadset Against Communalism

### CALCUTTA LETTER

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 22.

Peaceful picketing is being carried on in Calcutta with usual enthusiasm and effect. Some of the mofussil pickets are said to have received ill-treatment at the hands of the police. Mymensingh (East Bengal) District Congress Committee has launched picketing of excise shops. Pickets dissuade intending purchasers in a peaceful manner from entering the shops. The local police, in several cases are reported to have roughly handled the Congress volunteers who were engaged in picketing. On the 18th June last when the volunteers were peacefully picketing a *Ganja* shop in the town, a havildar approached them and without any provocation, it is alleged, seized two of the pickets by their necks and gave some slaps on their cheeks. The local Congress authorities deem this conduct of the police as violation of the Gandhi-Irwin agreement and they have referred the matter to the Provincial Congress Committee.

VICTIMS OF BENGAL ORDINANCE.

Arrests under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act are growing more and more frequent. Of late Barisal (East Bengal) seems to have been the worst victim. A number of young men have been recently put under arrest at the town under this Act. The latest development came about in the early hours on June 19 when hundreds of police constables and dozens of officers including those specially requisitioned from outside the town are reported to have surrounded and raided about a dozen houses in connection with the theft of a gun from the house of a Sub-Deputy Magistrate. Several persons were arrested.

UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS.

At its meeting held the other day the Executive Committee of the Bengal Unemployed Youths' Union adopted resolutions urging the Calcutta Corporation to reduce their present rate of taxation on all premises so that the existing house-rents might be lowered and to give effect to the resolution of the Karachi Congress by reducing the salaries of all high-paid officials and then to utilize a portion of the money so saved by employing unemployed youths in large numbers in useful avocations.

COMMUNAL ORGANIZATIONS NOT WANTED.

The Burdwan (West Bengal) District Youth Conference held recently adopted resolutions supporting joint electorates and universal adult suffrage and proposing that women should be given equal status with men in political, social, and economic spheres. Another important resolution was worded as follows: "Resolved that in the opinion of this Conference no member of the District Youth Association should have any connection with any communal organization which fosters narrow communalistic outlook and is against the principle of non-communal national political interests."

### ON TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT

LONDON, June 23.

Harbour Grace.—Wiley Post and Harold Gatty took off at 5 this evening on Trans-Atlantic flight after taking 600 gallons of petrol.—Reuter.

## WAR ON CONGRESS?

### Grave Allegations Against Jamnagar.

### PUBLIC HARTAL AGAINST POLICE METHODS

(From Our Correspondent.)

WADHWAN CITY, June 23.

Sjt. Champaklal Vora, Congress worker of Morvi and Sjt. Hansarajbhai, the blind poet of Amreli were removed from Morvi by motor and left at Vankaner. Sjt. Champaklal, interviewed, said, though he did not meddle in local politics but was doing constructive work, the police ordered him and Hansrajbhai verbally to leave Morvi. On refusing they were forcibly removed.

BOY BRUTALLY TREATED.

It is learnt ne Dharamshi, son of a local sugar factory owner, was suspected of the petty theft of a coat. The police called Dharamshi on the 11th morning and, it is alleged, treated him brutally for exhorting confession of the alleged offence. Dharamshi's father was called to the police office where Dharamshi lay unconscious in the presence of the Medical Officer and Magistrate. Some blood spots were noticed on the upper terrace leading to the inference that Dharamshi was wounded with weapon. Dharamshi is still in a serious state in hospital.

3 DAYS' HARTAL.

The public expressed resentment at the police action by three days' hartal. Purshotamdas Goradia, the Dewan, suspended one Dalpatram, Inspector, and arrested one policeman owing to the serious complaints from the public. The police as a protest forsook duty and handed over their belts and badges. The local youths got ready for police work but the police on 14th inst. unconditionally resumed duty.

WAR ON KHADI?

The Maharaja by this time returned from Jamnagar, and summoned the Mahajan and threatened them. The Maharaja dismissed from service and external the State physician Sjt. Laxmiprasad Bhatt, aged sixty, alleging that he instigated the hartal. Other State servants who wear Khadi are dismissed. Notifications prohibiting meetings and processions are issued.

'REMOVE THE FLAG!'

The police approached Sjt. Hirji Mistry's wife, Amratben and ordered her to remove the national flag. She refused. At the time of wiring the police are standing in a cordon round her house and charging her for sheltering Congress workers. None are allowed to pass into or outside the house. Great excitement prevails. Some students have been dismissed from school.

### New Record For Passenger Motor Ships

BOMBAY, June 23.

The Lloyd Triestino informs the Associated Press that their new motor ship, "Victoria," destined for the Trieste-Alexandria run, attained a speed of 23¼ knots on her official trial thus beating the world's record for passenger motor ships.—A. P.

### Burmese Deputation To Wait On Viceroy.

SIMLA, June. 23.

A delegation consisting of Mr. S. N. Haji representing the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce, Dr. R. S. Dugal, representing the Burma Indian Association and Mr. R. G. Aiyangar, representing the Nattukotai Chettiars Association, Burma, which left Rangoon on Thursday (18th instant) has arrived in Simla to wait in deputation upon the Viceroy, and place before His Excellency Indian points of view with regard to the present situation in Burma, especially the serious condition of Indians in various parts of that Province. The deputation will further urge the claims of Indian interests in Burma for adequate representation on any Committee or Conference that may consider the question of constitutional development of Burma. "En route" at Calcutta the members of the deputation had interviews with prominent Bengal leaders with whom they had informal conversations.—A. P.

### Casualties

RUGBY, June 23.

Ten persons were killed and 19 injured in an explosion to-day at Royal Naval Cordite factory at Holtonheath near Wareham, Dorset.—B. O. F.

## "Our Duty Is To Harass Govt."

### BRITISH BUSINESSMEN DETERMINED TO KEEP INDIA SAFE PRESERVE FOR DUMPING THEIR GOODS

### BENN ACCUSED OF "BOWING BEFORE SAINT GANDHI"

LONDON, June 23.

The Indian question was prominent at the luncheons of two noted commercial bodies.

Lord Reading addressing British Export Society, London, said his opinion regarding the policy to be followed might simply be stated.

Britain should pursue the policy of peace, conciliation and goodwill as far as legitimately possible, but never at the expense of authority which was the rock on which India's safety depended.

"THAT GREAT SAINT GANDHI!"

The National Union of Manufacturers, Manchester, was addressed by Mr. Hacking, M.P., who was critical about the Government's policy. After asserting that the breaches of Pact had occurred, he said that Government here were silent and Mr. Benn bowed his head in humble submission to "that great saint Gandhi".

"OUR DUTY TO HARASS GOVT."

He urged that it was "our duty to harass the Government until we get definite undertaking regarding the future action. Least we can demand is the liberty to carry on trade and industry in India on equal terms with others".

The Union resolved urging the Government to impress on the Government of India the urgent need of putting an end to boycott and obtain in forthcoming discussions guarantees for preventing discrimination against British goods and also advocating trade preference between India and Britain.—Reuter.

### No Swaraj To Cyprus

LONDON, June 23.

No steps to extend self-Government to Cyprus were contemplated at present said Dr. Drummond Shiels replying to questions in the Commons.

Mr. Fenner Brockway pressed the point in view of the "declared policy of the Labour Party and the desire of the people of Cyprus", but Dr. Shiels had nothing to add.—Reuter.

### LORD IRWIN'S ADDRESS TO TORIES

#### Press Reports Inaccurate

LONDON, June 23.

Mr. Wardlaw-Milin, Chairman, Conservative India Committee, has issued statement declaring that the newspaper reports of Lord Irwin's address to the Committee have been issued without authority and in many important points they give entirely misleading version of Lord Irwin's statement.—Reuter.

## ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT IN 7 DAYS.

### Neck To Neck Race Promised.

LONDON, June 23.

Roosevelt Field:—Wiley Post and Harold Gatty, who plan a round the world flight in seven days in the aeroplane 'Minnimae', took off this morning for Harbour Grace from where they will make an attempt to fly to Berlin. A neck to neck race is promised as Holris and Hillig are waiting at Harbour Grace to take off. Post and Gatty contemplate stops at ten places, including Moscow and several places in Siberia, from where they will fly via Alaska and Seattle to Chicago.—Reuter.

### MODEST HOSTEL FOR GANDHIJI

#### Coloured Praying Rug In London Room

Mr. Gandhi will stay at a modest Indian hostel in Belsise Park, Hampstead, N.W., when he arrives in England.

Rooms are now being made ready for the Indian leader's arrival, and a wonderful Indian rug of a hundred delicate shades of colour will grace the floor of his bedroom.

On this rug Mr. Gandhi will probably sit in meditation.—"Daily Herald."

### CORDITE FACTORY EXPLOSION

#### 11 Persons Killed

LONDON, June 23.

Eleven persons are missing and have almost certainly been blown to pieces as result of a terrific explosion in the naval cordite factory at Holtonheath near Wareham, Dorset.

Work was in full swing when the roof of introglycerine department was suddenly blown off, apparently owing to bursting of a sulphuric acid tank. The sky was filled with acrid blood-red smoke.

Work was immediately stopped and the Factory hands were recruited as stretcher-bearers Nineteen have been injured, most of them not seriously.

Damage to the Factory is not so great as can be expected owing to use of protective earthworks between wordsheds.—Reuter.

## Congress Work In Broach

### HEADQUARTERS TO BE FORMED

#### Village Statistics Being Collected

(From Our Correspondent.)

BROACH, June 22.

Dr. Chandulal Desai, President, Broach District Congress Committee, Sjt. Dinkerrao Desai, Secretary, Sjt. Motilal Vin, President, Broach Taluka Samiti and a few other Congress workers toured in Broach Taluka and visited about seven villages. Next week they will resume their tour. The workers of the district have resolved to open centres for political work in the District. Street meetings, Prabhat Pheries, Flag Salutation, etc., have already been organised in the town of Broach.

A'LA 'SERVANTS OF INDIA.'

It is understood that an independent body will be formed on the lines of the Servants of India Society to work in the district with Seva Ashram as the headquarters. The party of workers visited Amleshwar and Bhadbhunt on 20th and 21st inst. wher public meetings were held and impressive speeches were made explaining to people the Congress programme. Members were enrolled for Congress next day, and the villagers responded well.

VILLAGE STATISTICS.

Arrangements have been made to collect village statistics and a questionnaire has already been prepared for the same. Centres for political work will be started very soon and the workers mean to carry on vigorous work in the District even without the help of G. P. C. C.

### LORD WILLINGDON'S LATEST TITLE

#### Knight Of Justice Of The Order Of St. John Of Jerusalem

LONDON, June 23.

A number of promotions and appointments to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem has been gazetted, including the Earl of Willingdon as the Knight of Justice.—Reuter.

### Conservative Success At Bye Election

LONDON, June 23.

The by-election for Wavertree Division, Liverpool, due to retirement of the Conservative J. A. Tinne has resulted as follows:—

Nallcain (Conservative), 18,687 votes Treleaven (Labour) 10,942 votes.—Reuter.

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